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Aftershock For Tokyo as Huge Sell-Off Hits Markets

Image of Inefficiency And Fragility Unsettles Investors Worldwide

By Steven Brull
International Herald Tribune
TOKYO — Amid growing concern over the impact of the Kobe earthquake, investors and economists are downgrading their view of Japan's economic prospects and the nation's leadership, a shift that sent Tokyo stocks plunging 5.6 percent Monday and helped trigger a slump in prices worldwide.

Brokers said the Japanese market could fall much further as the economic costs of the earthquake — which killed more than

Strong aftershock rocks buildings in Kobe as death toll climbs. Page 7.

5,000 people — rise beyond initial estimates, delaying Japan's still sluggish recovery from its longest postwar recession. Estimates of the earthquake's financial cost average around \$60 billion to \$80 billion. One estimate — made Monday by Kosaku Inaba, president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry — put the figure potentially as high as \$400 billion, or 10 percent of the country's gross national product.

More broadly, the pictures circulating worldwide of survivors shivering before campfires and subsisting on rice balls have conveyed a new sense of Japanese vulnerability and raised questions, not only about the government's handling of the disaster but also about its long-term stability.

"The true backwardness of Japan was shown on TV screens," said Richard Koo, senior economist at the Nomura Research Institute. "Investors are wondering whether they should really keep their money here when the government appears so inept."

But Monday's decline in Tokyo stock prices — the biggest in three and a half years — also was part of what seemed to be a broad reassessment by Westerners of international investing that caused markets to tumble across Asia. (Page 9)

The International Herald Tribune World Stock Index closed 2.41 percent lower, and the Asia component of the Trib Index fell 6.15 percent.

With U.S. interest rates up sharply in the past year and perhaps set for another increase next week, many investors are thinking twice about being involved in other, potentially more risky markets.

Foreign investors in Japan, who poured 4.1 trillion yen (\$41 billion) into Tokyo stocks in 1994, have been net sellers for

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Israeli paratroopers embracing Monday in Jerusalem at the funeral of a bombing victim, Staff Sergeant Yaron Blum.

Rabin's Peace Goal: 'Total Separation'

Talks to Go On Despite Uproar After Bombing

New York Times Service
JERUSALEM — Against a chorus of demands that he halt peace talks with the Palestinians, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said Monday that he would not let negotiations be disrupted by a wave of Islamic suicide bombings, including the one on Sunday that killed 18 Israeli soldiers and a civilian.

"We shall continue on the path of peace — there is no alternative," Mr. Rabin said in an unusual televised speech to a nation still reeling from one of the deadliest episodes in its history. "We will achieve peace because that is the solution in the long run to the terrorist attacks."

But, he said, "this path must lead us to total separation."

Mr. Rabin said clear boundaries must be drawn between Israel and Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

"We want to reach a division between us and you," he said. "We do not want the majority of the Jewish population, 98 percent of whom live inside sovereign Israel and united Jerusalem, to be vulnerable to terrorism."

Despite Mr. Rabin's commitment to forge ahead, peace negotiations seemed to be frozen for now, with no clear sign of when they might resume.

Israeli officials acknowledged that public confidence was badly battered by the attack on Sunday at a rural junction in central Israel, where one or more suicide bombers detonated two explosions near a bus stop crowded with soldiers traveling to their bases.

This time, it was not just the rightist opposition that demanded a break in the talks, as it usually does after such incidents. Even a committed dove such as President Ezer Weizman stretched the confines of his largely ceremonial position and, to Mr. Rabin's dismay, issued his own call for a suspension, an appeal echoed Monday in many newspaper commentaries and editorials.

The fact that the prime minister went on the air Monday night to speak directly to Israelis for nearly 15 minutes — far from a normal event here — reflected his concern about plummeting support for the course he had charted with Yasser Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

"We must break the cycle of hatred," he said. "And we shall, so that we, as mothers and fathers, and I as a grandfather, will not have to mourn our beautiful children."

The target of the explosions was a heavy-

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Tears Flow As a Nation In Turmoil Buries Youths

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — One after another they were buried, an assembly line of misery and despair.

Death is no stranger here, but rarely does it come calling as ferociously as it did Sunday, when 19 Israelis were killed in a Palestinian suicide bombing, all but one of them soldiers barely old enough to vote.

By the thousands, Israelis trudged Monday to military graveyards across the nation to mourn the young victims, console the families and maybe say silent prayers for themselves and their doubt-ridden country.

No place echoed with sobs more than the Mount Herzl cemetery in Jerusalem. There, five soldiers were laid to rest in such relentless succession that the tears of one set of mourners had not even dried before it had to give way to another group climbing the grassy slopes to take its place.

The "village of youth," some call Mount Herzl, because few end up there in the luxury of old age.

The mourners, too, were mostly young — soldiers in red berets who wept and hugged one another but who also spoke defiantly of exacting revenge on the Islamic extremists who took responsibility for the bombing at an intersection heavily trafficked by Israeli men and women in uniform.

"We won't let these murderers rejoice over our sorrow and pain," said a senior officer, unidentified according to army regulations, as he delivered a eulogy over the grave of Staff Sergeant Yaron Blum, 20.

Gloom settled on Israelis as an almost physical presence, and questions about whether the country was on the right track filled lunchtime conversations and workplace debates. While judging such things is difficult in absence of valid opinion surveys, it seemed a safe bet that the government could not claim majority support for its insistence that peace talks with the Palestinians must go on.

Government officials acknowledged as much in conversations. In

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High-Tech Theft Bedevils Cyberspace

Security Experts Say Thieves Exploit a Flaw on the Internet

By John Markoff
New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — A federal computer-security agency has discovered that unknown intruders have developed a new way to break into computer systems. The new form of attack leaves many of the 20 million government, business, university and home computers on the global Internet vulnerable to eavesdropping and theft.

Officials say that unless computer users take the complicated measures they prescribe on how to prevent break-ins, intruders could copy or destroy sensitive

documents and even operate undetected by posing as authorized users of the system.

[Many systems that were thought to be protected by sophisticated hardware and software called "fire walls" are now vulnerable. The Associated Press quoted an official of the agency, the Computer Emergency Response Team, as saying on Monday.

[Tom Longstaff, manager of research and development at CERT, said: "Even when you bought a security package for the Internet, there is no security."

[Intruders using the new technique can

copy or destroy documents by masquerading as an authorized user, the agency said in an advisory distributed Monday on the Internet. "Once the attack is completed, it is difficult to detect," it said.]

About 20 million people use the Internet, a global web of systems that exchange electronic messages, documents and computer programs, and many businesses are looking to it as a medium for commerce.

For computer users, the problem is akin to homeowners discovering that

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Cuba's New Capitalism Is Giving Food to the People

By Douglas Farah
Washington Post Service

HAVANA — It's a sight not seen here in many years. Narrow market aisles are jammed with shoppers poring over piles of tomatoes, oranges and yams or staring at rows of pork hanging from hooks. Vendors bark out their prices and try to entice buyers by offering bargains.

In Cuba's most pervasive experiment yet with a market economy and its most radical break from communist dogma, farmers are being allowed to sell produce directly to consumers. The prices are set by supply and demand — not by state dictate — and the result is that the nation's crushing food shortages are being eased.

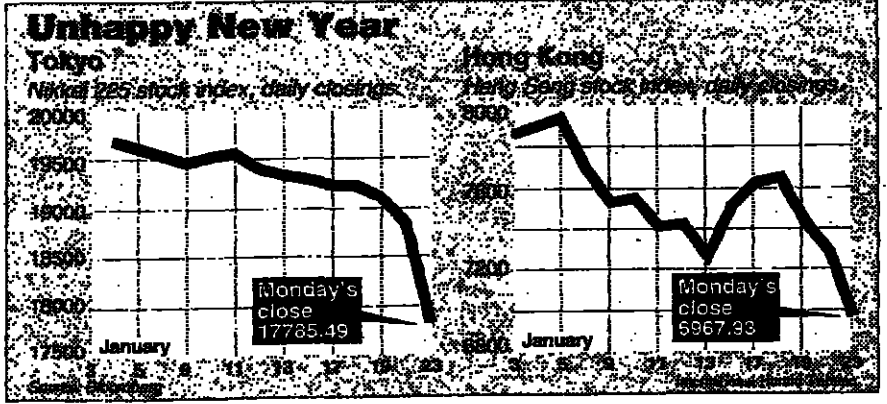
With official food rations shrinking in recent years, the markets are giving the government of President Fidel Castro some needed breathing room as it seeks to maintain Cuba's battered economy, pushed to the brink of collapse by the disappearance of the Soviet Union and the failure of earlier, more measured changes designed to increase production.

Diplomats and Cuban analysts said the farmers' markets were allowed at least in part because the lack of food was perceived to be a primary cause of turmoil last summer, which included an extraordinary anti-government demonstration in Havana in August and an exodus of thousands of Cuban rafters heading for Florida.

The markets opened Oct. 1, and 160 now operate across the island. Goods from the few remaining private farms, state farms, cooperatives and the army are sold side by side and are priced in pesos. Most other sought-after consumer goods are priced in hard currency.

Demand still far outstrips supply, prices remain high and people still spend much of their time trying to put food on the table. But dozens of interviews here in the capital and in the countryside, as well as talks with diplomats and academics, reveal almost universal agreement that for the first time since the disintegration of the

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U.K. Firm Launches Bid To Be Largest Drugmaker

By Richard W. Stevenson
New York Times Service

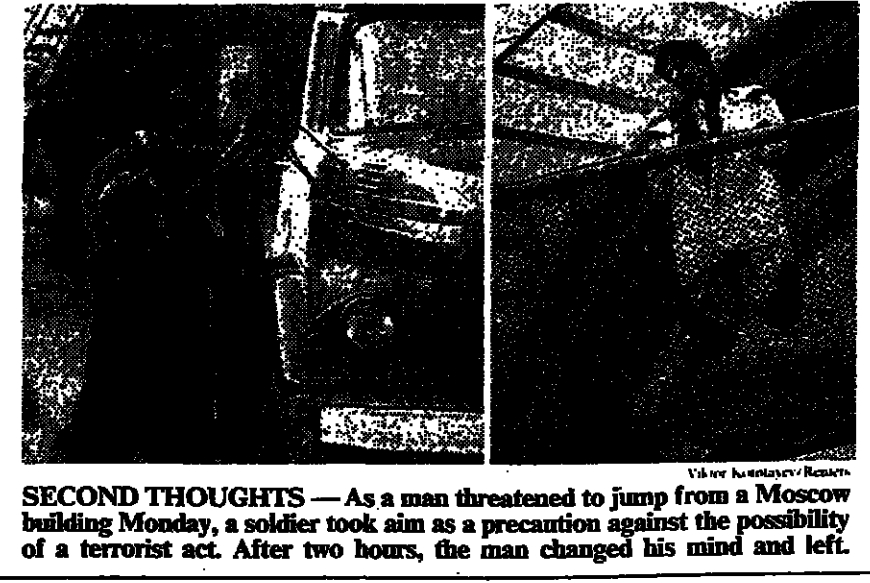
LONDON — Glaxo PLC, taking the steady consolidation of the health-care industry to a new scale, launched an unsolicited \$14 billion offer on Monday for Wellcome PLC in a deal that would create the world's largest pharmaceutical company.

If completed, the deal between the two British companies would be the largest in a string of mergers and acquisitions among drug companies, hospitals and other health-care providers. It would also rank among the two or three largest deals to date in any industry, behind the \$30 billion merger of R.J. Reynolds & Co. and Nabisco Brands Inc. completed in 1989 and neck-and-neck with the \$14 billion combination of Time Inc. and Warner Communications Inc. in 1990.

Together, the companies would have \$12.2 billion in worldwide sales and would dominate treatment of ulcers, AIDS and herpes. Their combined worldwide market share would be 5.3 percent, Glaxo said, compared with 3.9 percent for the current leader, Merck & Co.

Newsstand Prices

Bahrain	0.800 Din	Malta	35 c.
Cyprus	0.810 Din	Nigeria	710.00 Naira
Denmark	14.00 D.Kr.	Oman	1,000 Rials
Finland	11 F.M.	Qatar	8.00 Riels
Gibraltar	0.085 P.S.D.	Saudi Arabia	9.00 R.
Great Britain	0.85	South Africa	9.00 R.
Egypt	500 P.S.D.	U.A.E.	2.50 Dirh
Jordan	0.85	U.S.A.	1.10
Kenya	0.85	U.S. MIL.	(Eur) 1.10
Kuwait	500 P.S.D.	Zimbabwe	200.00



SECOND THOUGHTS — As a man threatened to jump from a Moscow building Monday, a soldier took aim as a precaution against the possibility of a terrorist act. After two hours, the man changed his mind and left.

EU Calls for End to Chechnya Conflict

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — The European Union, fearful of driving Moscow into complete isolation, called on Monday for an immediate end to the conflict in Chechnya but refrained from imposing economic measures to force the issue.

A bland statement, adopted by a meeting of EU foreign ministers, urged the opening of talks on a political settlement but made no reference to the shelving of a new trade deal.

"The European Union continues to follow developments in Chechnya with great concern," the statement said. "It deplores the serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law which are still occurring there."

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Kiosk

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Down 2.02	Down 2.20%
3867.41	107.03

The Dollar	Mon. close	previous close
New York	1.5145	1.5116
DM	1.594	1.5888
Yen	99.805	99.42
FF	5.2425	5.2335

Obituary
Rose Fitzgerald Kennedy, the matriarch of the Kennedy political dynasty, is dead at the age of 104. Page 3.

International Classified Page 6.

A Fledgling Chinese Blimp Corps Is Hoping for Friendlier Skies

By Michael Laris
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — Just after takeoff at 6:15 on a recent, near-freezing morning, Rick Hoffecker looked down from the pilot's seat on the maiden flight of China's new U.S.-made blimp and saw a crowd of local residents looking up in astonishment.

Hoping to put a bit of humanity behind the 7,500-cubic-meter (68,000-cubic-foot) curiosity sailing above their homes, Mr. Hoffecker reached out and waved.

But Xu Shunli, blimp-pilot-in-training and leader of China's quest to acquire a blimp, curtly ordered Mr. Hoffecker to stop waving. "That's forbidden," Mr. Xu said.

Mr. Hoffecker thought he had misunderstood. No,

Mr. Xu repeated, "that's forbidden." Perplexed, Mr. Hoffecker got back to the business of testing the new aircraft and teaching Mr. Xu how to fly it.

Mr. Hoffecker's exuberance had alarmed Mr. Xu, a career pilot in China's air force who has spent more than 3,500 hours flying by the rules of the People's Liberation Army.

To Mr. Xu, showing off — whether by flying your jet under a bridge or taking your eyes from the windshield to look down and wave — can lead to disaster.

Yet, despite his restraint in the cockpit, Mr. Xu is something of an aviation radical.

Test flights have been held above the airport. But soon Mr. Xu will be taking his slow-flying orb on its first trip above Beijing's densely populated sections, flying 150 meters (500 feet) off the ground over Third Ring Road and other downtown thoroughfares.

Beijing Orient Air will charge companies \$5,000

yuan a day to carry advertising banners, turning the white ship into a flying corporate symbol, like the Goodyear blimp.

China's Nanfang Pharmaceutical Factory, which makes the popular "999" brand stomach medicine, and the Japanese electronics giant Panasonic have already signed up. The Chinese national television station also has expressed interest in using the craft to film sports contests and large gatherings.

China's approval of the blimp flights is part of a new policy aimed at broadening access to the skies to facilitate economic development. Air passenger traffic has more than quadrupled since 1985, the result of China's burgeoning new class of travelers and deal-

See BLIMP, Page 2

Despite Lull in Grozny, Moscow Dispatches More Troops

GROZNY, Russia — The Kremlin poured reinforcements into Grozny on Monday even as Russian officials said that Chechen resistance to Moscow's military campaign had eased.

A column of 150 vehicles moved into the capital from the north, including trucks with troops, armored carriers and multibattled anti-aircraft guns.

Another 40 armored vehicles and six self-propelled guns arrived on trucks at a railroad north of the city.

It was not immediately clear whether the Russian reinforcements were a prelude to a new Russian effort to clear Grozny of Chechen fighters after four days of relative calm.

A senior military official, speaking to the Interfax news agency in the North Ossetian capital, Moscow, said Russian troops were actively clearing snipers and commandos from Grozny.

But he said resistance from what the Kremlin

calls "illegal armed formations" — the Chechen rebels — was considerably weaker.

Russia sent tanks and troops into largely Muslim Chechnya on Dec. 11 to crush the Caucasus region's independence bid, but the bloody campaign has faced pressure at home and abroad.

The European Union called Monday for an immediate end to the fighting and for the start of talks on a political solution.

"The European Union continues to follow developments in Chechnya with great concern," a statement by EU foreign ministers said. "It deplores the serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law which are still occurring there."

Germany, Russia's staunchest Western ally and biggest foreign aid donor, threatened to halt its financial support for Moscow unless the bloodshed stopped.

Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel, speaking after weekend talks with Foreign Minister Andrei V.

Kozyrev of Russia, told a German radio station: "If things continue in Chechnya as they appear at the moment, then investment and, of course, economic support as well will automatically be withheld."

Loans from the West, including the International Monetary Fund, hold the key to closing Russia's inflationary budget gap.

Russian guns have all but destroyed Grozny, a city of 400,000 before the fighting sent refugees flooding out of the capital. Residents ventured into the streets Monday to buy bread and collect water as an eerie calm returned.

In Moscow, the Russian government said its forces had captured Grozny's tram depot and several central streets.

But Chechen fighters loyal to the separatist leader, Dzhokhar Dudayev, who were roaming Grozny's streets wearing green Islamic headbands, were determined to fight on.

"They wouldn't dare fight us hand to hand with their infantry," a fighter said. "We know how to fight, and we know what kind of fighters they've turned out to be."

But Western military analysts said the Russians had signaled the start of a new phase of the military campaign by launching several weekend attacks on Chechen positions outside Grozny.

Now that the battle for Grozny appeared to be in its final stages, the Russians would be able to concentrate on trying to wipe out strategic Chechen targets outside the city, they said.

"Obviously the Russians are broadening out now," a Western expert said. "It looks like they are moving away from the center to hit targets outside Grozny."

If Grozny falls, Chechen rebels say they will form partisan groups and battle the Russians from the Caucasus Mountains.

WORLD BRIEFS

Deadly Storms Sweep North Europe

PARIS (AFP) — Storms sweeping northern Europe since the weekend have claimed several lives.

In Germany, a soldier on maneuvers was killed by a falling tree and a 32-year-old woman drowned after being swept into a river. In Belgium, a man was killed and five people were seriously injured when winds blew an oncoming truck into the path of their car. In southeastern Poland, three people were killed and eight were injured when a bus carrying an ice hockey team was blown off the road in high winds near Sanok, the police said.

Winds of up to 160 kilometers (100 miles) per hour were recorded in Germany, and several rivers rose above the levels they reached around Christmas 1993, when Germany suffered what at the time were dubbed the floods of the century. The Rhine was rising by 15 centimeters (6 inches) every hour on Monday.

Leftist to Head French Media Body

PARIS (Reuters) — President François Mitterrand, in one of his last major appointments before leaving office in May, named a leftist ally, Hervé Bourges, on Monday to head the state body regulating radio and television.

The appointment is a potential problem for Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, a conservative and the favorite to replace Mr. Mitterrand in the presidential election this spring. If elected, Mr. Balladur will be barred by law from replacing Mr. Bourges for three years.

In another development, the president of the National Assembly, Philippe Séguin, appointed a journalist, Philippe Labarde, as a deputy on Mr. Bourges's agency. Mr. Labarde recently resigned from the newspaper *Le Monde*, charging that senior editorial positions were being filled by supporters of Mr. Balladur.

Canada to Disband Elite Regiment

OTTAWA (AFP) — Defense Minister David Collette said Monday that he would disband the elite Canadian Airborne Regiment following the release of videotapes showing members making racist remarks in Somalia, where they served as UN peacekeepers.

Mr. Collette said members of the regiment would be reassigned to their original units and that some members might still be called on to serve on other UN peacekeeping missions. The regiment, composed of elite fighters from other Canadian regiments, was due to take over the next Canadian rotation of peacekeepers in Bosnia in April.

The decision to disband the regiment ran counter to the recommendations of top military officials that the unit be maintained while a full inquiry was carried out.

Basque Candidate for Mayor Slain

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain (AP) — Suspected Basque separatists on Monday killed the spokesman for the opposition Popular Party in the northern Basque region, the police said.

Gregorio Ordóñez was shot several times in the head in a bar in the old section of the city, they said. Mr. Ordóñez, a deputy in the regional Basque legislature, was recently nominated as his party's candidate for mayor of San Sebastián in the May elections.

Last week, the separatist group ETA said it was responsible for the slaying of a national police officer in Bilbao on Jan. 13.

Mexico President Reshuffles Cabinet

MEXICO CITY (AP) — President Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de León of Mexico reshuffled his cabinet Monday after forcing the education secretary, Fausto Alzai, to resign for lying about having a doctoral degree.

The president moved Agrarian Reform Secretary Miguel Limón Rojas into the education job. Agriculture Secretary Arturo Warman was moved to the agrarian reform spot, and Francisco Labastida, director of federal highways and bridges, was to take the agriculture job.

The president's office also announced that the Mexico City attorney general, Rubén Valdez Abascal, was resigning for unspecified health reasons. A Mexico City assemblyman, José Antonio González, is to take his cabinet position.

For the Record

Three neo-Nazis were convicted in a German state court as accessories to attempted murder for encouraging the near-fatal beating of a 33-year-old Nigerian refugee at a discotheque outside Berlin in May 1992. The three, aged 19 to 21, were given suspended sentences. (AP)

TRAVEL UPDATE

U.S. Scrutinizing Airline Practices

WASHINGTON (AP) — U.S. investigators are cracking down on deceptive airline advertising and confusing frequent-flyer promotions under a Transportation Department program announced Monday.

"We still receive thousands of complaints each year," said Transportation Secretary Federico Peña. "People are generally frustrated and very confused." After receiving about 7,000 consumer complaints in 1993, the department established a consumer protection office last month with the power to investigate air carriers and review their advertising.

There will be more extensive scrutiny of fare promotions, tour operators' handling of money paid in advance, overbooking practices, disclosure of limitations on frequent-flyer awards and airline compliance with rules for travelers with disabilities.

Flight attendants for Alitalia, the Italian state-owned carrier, called for two strikes to protest the leasing of Australian planes and crews. The flight attendants' union said it would strike for four hours Feb. 3 and 24 hours beginning Feb. 15, the AGI press agency reported. (AP)

Representatives of the European Union and several Middle East countries began a three-day meeting Monday in the Red Sea port of Aqaba, Jordan, to discuss ways of attracting more European tourists to the Middle East. (Reuters)

BLIMP: China's Friendlier Skies

Continued from Page 1

The turbulence between the two pilots on their first flight together reflects the different ways Chinese and Americans have traditionally used their skies.

Pilots who fly in China are subject to the authority of the military, which controls airspace on a semiwar footing. There is no history of barnstorming, and there are no private pilots.

To the average Chinese citizen, even the sight of the blimp flying overhead could be jarring — especially at night, with its two 1,000-watt halide bulbs glaring through the ship's translucent nylon skin.

"Educated people will know it's an airship," Mr. Xu said. "Less-educated people will think it's a UFO."

Mr. Hoffecker, a blimp pilot and instructor with the American Blimp Corp. and Lightship America, two small Oregon companies that sell and operate blimps, predicted that the blimp market would develop in China, but very slowly.

First, he said, China will need to improve its rudimentary air traffic control system and win

Italian Leader Gets Break for First Test

Berlusconi Coalition Indicates Confidence-Vote Abstention

By Celestine Bohlen
New York Times Service

ROME — Prime Minister Lamberto Dini is more likely to survive his first test in Parliament this week after his predecessor and former patron, Silvio Berlusconi, and other leaders of the center-right indicated they would probably abstain from voting during a crucial confidence vote expected Wednesday.

Mr. Berlusconi had vowed last week to oppose Mr. Dini's government of nonpartisan technicians, thus robbing it of the majority it needs, unless both the new prime minister and the Italian president, Oscar Luigi Scalfaro, committed themselves to June elections.

But after a barrage of editorial criticism and polls showing popular dissatisfaction with his obstructionist stance, Mr. Berlusconi signaled that he may be ready to shelve his confrontational approach, at least for now.

"An abstention would allow the government to operate and would give us the opportunity to vote on a case-by-case basis," he told Italian television Monday night.

An abstention by the 250-odd members of the Freedom Alliance, as Mr. Berlusconi's center-right coalition is called, would mean that Mr. Dini needs only a majority of the remaining 380 or so deputies in the lower house to survive the Wednesday vote. Another confidence vote will follow in the 315-member Senate next week.

By late evening, several political leaders within the Freedom Alliance indicated that they, too, favored abstention over an outright "no" vote against Mr. Dini, a 63-year-old former central banker who had also served as Mr. Berlusconi's treasury minister.

"An abstention is telling public opinion that in any case we are not contrary to a government, and that we don't want the responsibility of a further deterioration of the crisis," said

Gianfranco Fini, who heads the far-right National Alliance.

In a 50-minute speech to Parliament on Monday, Mr. Dini made no mention of elections, but he again promised to hand in his mandate once he and his government had accomplished their four main tasks: passage of a supplementary budget, enactment of pension reform, changes in regional electoral laws and a guarantee of equal access to television during political campaigns.

"We are a government of technicians, and we don't ignore the supremacy of politics," he said, winning himself a round of applause from the deputies.

But Mr. Dini went beyond his four priorities and outlined a surprisingly broad agenda, ticking off the need for reform in the judiciary, the health services, education and the armed services. This laundry list did not go unnoticed by Mr. Berlusconi, who has already voiced suspicions that Mr. Dini's government may be more than short-term.

"It was an encyclopedic exposition, and this left us surprised," said Mr. Berlusconi, in comments to reporters after Mr. Dini's speech. "There were also certain passages we expected that we didn't find in the final draft."

Mr. Berlusconi, who resigned from office last month after the Northern League defected from his coalition, has been battling ever since to reclaim the popular mandate he and the other members of the Freedom Alliance won in elections last March.

But his stubborn insistence on a new election date has proved to be politically costly, particularly since most Italians expect new elections to be held this year anyway.

Writing this weekend in the Milan daily *Corriere della Sera*, Lucio Colletti, an Italian philosopher, described Mr. Berlusconi's endgame as self-destructive.



Mr. Delors, left, leaving the Brussels headquarters of the European Commission on Monday as his staff applauded.

Delors Ends 10-Year Tenure at EU Commission

BRUSSELS — Jacques Delors stepped down Monday as European Commission president, handing the post to Jacques Santer after 10 years of steering Europe toward closer union.

In a brief ceremony at the European Union executive's Brussels headquarters, Mr. Delors welcomed Mr. Santer, the former Luxembourg prime minister, before a cheering commission staff.

Mr. Delors then attended another farewell ceremony, at which EU foreign ministers were hosts.

Foreign Minister Alain Juppé of

France, praising his fellow countryman's probity and pragmatism, said Mr. Delors had put his stamp on most of the EU's achievements during his time in office.

"We have changed in the last 10 years," Mr. Delors replied, "but the world has changed more quickly than we have." He said awareness of that fact should encourage the EU to further accomplishments.

"One of these days our people, while remaining themselves, will become a family despite their political differences," he said.

The new commission will sit for five

years, during which it will propose laws for the 15-nation bloc and oversee policy in areas ranging from agriculture to competition and trade.

It will be in office next year when the Union begins considering its future in a thorough review of the Maastricht treaty, which is essentially the EU constitution.

Commissioners from the newest EU members — Sweden, Austria and Finland — have swelled the body's numbers to 20, representing two members each from Germany, France, Britain, Spain and Italy, and one each from the remaining countries.

Portuguese Prime Minister to Step Down

The Associated Press

LISBON — Prime Minister Aníbal Cavaco Silva announced Monday that he would step down as leader of the Social Democratic Party to make way for a new candidate for prime minister in general elections later this year.

Mr. Cavaco Silva, leader of

three governments since 1985, said he would not stand for reelection at next month's party congress. Whoever is elected at the congress will run for prime minister in the elections, which will be scheduled for October at the latest, he said.

Mr. Cavaco Silva did not recommend a successor and

stressed that his decision should not prompt President Mário Soares to dissolve Parliament and call early elections, as the opposition is demanding.

"I have decided I will not return as leader of the PSD," the 56-year-old economist said. "But that does not mean that I will not faithfully carry out the

mandate of the Portuguese people until the end of my term."

The prime minister's announcement ended weeks of speculation about his immediate political future.

Mr. Cavaco Silva became prime minister in 1985 and oversaw an economic boom and sweeping modernization.

Paris Pushes Harder for EU Currency to Counter Bonn's Might

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

PARIS — Fearful that Germany and its all-powerful Deutsche mark are seizing control of Europe's economic destiny, France's political leadership has vowed to accelerate the drive by the European Union to achieve a single continental currency within the next two years.

In what aides described as a closely orchestrated policy, the Socialist president, François Mitterrand, and the conservative prime minister, Edouard Balladur, have delivered ringing appeals for a single European currency by 1997.

Mr. Mitterrand told the European Parliament in a farewell address last week that a single currency was "an indispensable trump card" that Europe must now play to avoid lapsing into anarchy.

Mr. Balladur, the heavy favorite to win the presidential election this spring, declared Monday that "France has the economic capacity and the political will to change to a single currency."

Even though French voters only narrowly approved the Maastricht treaty on European Union that lays out strict ground rules for com-

mon money, Mr. Balladur said that Paris was determined to stick by the treaty and that its terms should be "neither softened nor modified."

The coordinated calls for a single European currency reflect more than the usual dose of exalted rhetoric as France assumes control of the European Union's presidency for the next six months. Rather, French officials say, it shows a consensus of anxiety across the political spectrum that failure to do so will allow Germany to become an unchecked economic superpower that will dominate its neighbors to a dangerous degree.

Germany's clout is expanding rapidly for several reasons: It has reoriented its economy to the demands of the 21st century faster than its partners, it has captured large chunks of the emerging markets in the East, and the mark has solidified its role as a haven for nervous capital.

Meanwhile, the Bundesbank continues to call the tune on European interest rates. The French realize that the only way to loosen the grip of the German central bank in setting rates for all of Europe is to replace the mark, and all other

currencies, with a European currency as quickly as possible.

The goal of common money in Europe is one of the most ambitious aspects of the Maastricht treaty. But it is also one of the most controversial because of the surrender of sovereignty involved in replacing the familiar lire, francs or marks with a new and untested currency.

In Germany, where the mark is revered as a patriotic symbol as well as a proud emblem of the nation's economic might, opinion polls show a large majority of voters still reluctant to embrace European monetary union.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl, one of Maastricht's staunchest supporters, has insisted that Germany will take the leap toward a single currency only if its partners agree to making equally fast strides toward political union, by granting more power to the European Parliament.

But Paris and London still want the nation-state to remain the ultimate arbiter in a Union that could expand to two dozen or more members over the next decade. The struggle with Bonn over how to reconcile these conflicting demands is expected to reach a climax in 1996.

when the EU will review the Maastricht treaty and plot the next phase of its crusade for ever-closer ties.

Even if Germany relents and allows monetary union to take precedence, fulfilling the conditions set down by the treaty — strict limits on inflation, public debt, and deficits — for the currency will be difficult to achieve because of the severe costs of Europe's recession.

By the terms of the treaty, the leap to a single currency can take place only if a majority of Union members fulfill the inflation, debt and deficit criteria by the end of 1996. If not, the fallback date is 1999 for those states meeting the necessary conditions.

Most important, in the French view, is the goal of harnessing German power in the future. Under the European central bank that would govern the single currency, the seats around the table will be shared among the Union's members. No longer would German bankers, renowned for their obsessive concern to smother any hint of inflation with high interest rates, monopolize key decisions that affect the fate of all European economies.

Final Seconds of Flight 427: Hang On! ... Oh God! Oh God!

The Associated Press

PITTSBURGH — The captain screamed and the co-pilot said "God, no!" as a USAir jet spun out of control in September and dove about a mile nose first to the ground, killing all 132 people aboard.

A transcript of the cockpit voice recorder from Flight 427 was made public Monday, the same day the National Transportation Safety Board convened a hearing into the Sept. 8 crash near Pittsburgh International Airport.

The hearing began with witnesses saying there was no evidence of an explosion on the plane.

In early December, the Federal Aviation Administration made public parts of the crew's communications with the airport control tower. Officials withheld parts of that tape out of

compassion for the survivors of the crew members. Some relatives criticized the decision, saying they wanted the option of knowing everything, no matter how painful.

The transcript made public Monday, which covers cockpit conversations rather than communications with the tower, shows the flight was routine until the final seconds.

The captain, Peter Germano, sips a cranberry-orange juice and Diet Sprite drink 10 minutes before the crash and gives the cabin a standard weather report for Pittsburgh less than three minutes before the plane goes down. Then, 25 seconds before the crash, the pilots' desperate exclamations are heard as the wings begin to shake and cockpit alarms sound.

Mr. Germano says "Sheez" following three electrical clicks just before 7:03 P.M. The

Boeing 737-300 rolls to the left and dives. Mr. Germano breathes heavily and says, "Whoa," as a thump and some clicking is heard. Another click is heard and Mr. Germano says, "Hang on."

The co-pilot, Charles B. Emmett, grunts and Mr. Germano again says, "Hang on." The autopilot is disconnected as the plane rolls sharply to the left. Mr. Germano again says, "Hang on," Mr. Emmett says, "Oh (expletive)."

Mr. Germano says, "What the hell is this?" Two warnings go off and a recorded male voice says, "Traffic traffic," as the plane drifts within 1,000 feet (300 meters) in altitude of a smaller jet taking off from the Pittsburgh airport. That plane, a Blue Ridge Airways jet, is not believed to have contributed to the crash.

A second later, Mr. Germano says, "Oh God! Oh God!" Mr. Emmett spits out an expletive. Mr. Germano yells, "Pull!" and Mr. Emmett, who is flying the plane, says two more expletives.

In the final two seconds, Mr. Emmett says "God, no!" and the captain screams. As Monday's hearing opened, two witnesses refuted a suggestion that an explosion might have caused the crash. That theory emerged after it was learned that a passenger on the jet spent the day of the disaster with prosecutors in Chicago, discussing testimony in an upcoming drug trial.

Thomas Haueter, the National Transportation Safety Board's chief investigator for the crash, said the cockpit voice recorder had no noises that could be associated with a bomb or gunshots.

150 من الامرين

THE AMERICAS / AT LAST, THE TRIAL

Defense Hints at Alibi and Renews Frame-Up Charges

LOS ANGELES — O. J. Simpson's defense team offered evidence of an alibi for the first time on Monday and contended that the police may have moved his Ford Bronco automobile as well as a bloody glove after the murders of Mr. Simpson's former wife and her friend.

The contents, contained in court papers, came during a busy morning that saw opening statements delayed by bitter arguments over evidence submitted by the defense at the last minute.

Angry prosecutors had asked for a weeklong delay because of additions to the defense witness list and the late submission of a defense video. Judge Lance A. Ito of U.S. Superior Court ruled that many of the witnesses could not be mentioned in the defense opening statement. The question of whether the defense video should be a reason to delay the statements was pending when the proceedings broke for lunch.

In another development, Mr. Simpson asked for permission to speak to the jury briefly before his defense attorneys present their opening statements and to show panelists what court papers called "physical scars, injuries and limitations."

It was unclear what he wanted to show to the jury and why.

"Mr. Simpson will not say or do anything objectionable or otherwise procedurally inappropriate," said the request, signed by defense lawyer Johnnie Cochran Jr.

Judge Ito did not rule immediately on Mr. Simpson's request.

The judge also ruled Monday that jurors would be allowed to see a bloody photograph of the crime scene during the prosecution's opening statement, turning aside a defense request to make the prosecution use a diagram of the scene instead.

Mr. Simpson, the former football star, has pleaded not guilty to two counts of murder in the deaths of Nicole Brown Simpson and Ronald L. Goldman on June 12, 1994.

The information on the defense witness could provide an alibi, since prosecutors have suggested the murders were committed at about 10:15 P.M. outside Nicole Simpson's condominium.

The defense — which has suggested that a police detective, Mark Fuhrman, planted a bloody glove on the grounds of Mr. Simpson's estate — expanded its theory of a frame-up by

alleging that Mr. Simpson's Ford Bronco, found outside his estate the morning after the murders, also may have been moved by the police.

As evidence that the Bronco was moved, the defense pointed to what it called discrepancies between photos of the vehicle and Mr. Fuhrman's characterization of how it was parked.

Documents filed with the court contended that the Bronco was moved before police photographs of it were taken, which would indicate the contamination of evidence subsequently removed from the Bronco.

Prosecutors have contended that Mr. Simpson drove the Bronco to the murder scene and returned it to his house in it shortly before 11 P.M. They conducted tests on blood in the vehicle.

The allegations were in court documents filed by Mr. Simpson's lawyers in an attempt to persuade Judge Ito to allow Mr. Fuhrman to be questioned about his alleged use of ethnic slurs against blacks and interracial couples. Mr. Simpson is black, and Nicole Simpson was white.

The defense claimed that Mr. Fuhrman never revealed that he had interviewed a woman who said she saw Mr. Simpson's Bronco parked near his driveway between 10:15 P.M. and 10:20 P.M.

the night of the murders. The woman, Rosa Lopez, was described as an employee at the home next to Mr. Simpson's estate.

Ms. Lopez also told Fuhrman that she heard voices and noises coming from Simpson's house room 11 P.M. — about the time Mr. Simpson said he had left for the airport — and into the morning hours, the documents said.

Judge Ito had given the defense until Monday morning to come up with new information or face losing the opportunity to question Mr. Fuhrman about the racism allegations. The judge ruled Friday that testimony about the alleged slurs would be allowed if the defense could show why it was relevant.

"It is extremely significant that Detective Fuhrman never filed a report of this important information from Ms. Lopez," the documents said. "Surely, he realized that such evidence would tend to exclude Mr. Simpson as one who could have had time to leave his home, commit the murders, and return."

In their opening statements the two sides were expected to outline dramatically opposing views of what happened the night Nicole Simpson and Mr. Goldman were stabbed and slashed to death.

POLITICAL NOTES

Will States Derail Budget Amendment?

WASHINGTON — If Congress approves a constitutional amendment requiring a balanced federal budget, many state legislatures will probably ratify the measure quickly, but maybe too few to make it part of the constitution.

A state-by-state survey by correspondents of The New York Times found that some legislatures, afraid of the fiscal consequences, would most likely refuse to ratify the amendment and that the outlook was cloudy enough in others to raise considerable doubt that it would ever be adopted.

To become part of the constitution, an amendment must be approved by two-thirds majorities in both the House of Representatives and the Senate and then be ratified by the legislatures of three-quarters, or 38, of the states.

A balanced-budget amendment is a top priority of congressional Republicans. The House is expected to approve the amendment in one form or another, while its prospects in the Senate are uncertain.

The situation in the states is even murkier. Many of the more than 7,400 legislatures are, of course, influenced by public opinion polls showing that 80 percent of Americans favor a balanced-budget amendment. But many state officials, especially governors, are concerned that balancing the federal budget would force deep cuts in aid to the states.

Still, governors and legislative leaders in many states said over the past two weeks that ratification of the amendment by their legislatures was a foregone conclusion. (NYT)

U.S. Sues 3 States Over Voter Registration

WASHINGTON — The Justice Department sued California, Illinois and Pennsylvania on Monday to force them to comply with a federal law easing voter registration.

The 1993 National Voter Registration Act requires all states to provide registration through the driver licensing process, through the mail and at state social services offices.

Neither Illinois nor Pennsylvania took action to comply with the law, the department said. In California, Governor Pete Wilson vetoed compliance legislation and sued in federal court to have the law declared unconstitutional. The department filed a rebuttal defending the law on Monday. (AP)

Clinton Signs Off on First Republican Act

WASHINGTON — Calling government elite and out of touch with ordinary Americans, President Bill Clinton signed a bill Monday that will force Congress to live by the same laws it imposes on others.

In an Oval Office ceremony, Mr. Clinton said the bill would help bring "a reality check to Washington."

Heading the list of the Republicans' "Contract With America," the bill was the first measure adopted by the Republican-led Congress this year. It requires the House and Senate to comply with the anti-discrimination, safety and other workplace rules they impose on other employers.

But it was Republicans in the Senate who blocked the bill last year when Democrats tried to pass it. (AP)

Quote/Unquote

William Schneider, a political scientist, on the State of the Union address: "It isn't easy to change the public's view of a sitting president. After two years, people have a pretty good idea of what they think of Clinton. Most Americans think he's a good man who wants the right things. But they have also concluded that he's weak and ineffectual, and it's hard to turn that around. You can't do it with rhetoric. It can only be done with bold actions." (LAT)

Rose Kennedy Is Dead at 104

A Life Marked by Triumphs and Tragedies

By J. Y. Smith

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Rose Fitzgerald Kennedy, the mother of the 35th president of the United States and the matriarch of the Kennedy political dynasty, is dead at 104.

She died Sunday at the Kennedy family home in Hyannis Port, Massachusetts, of complications from pneumonia, according to a family statement.

The statement said she "was surrounded by her family," including four of her children, Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Eunice Kennedy Shriver, Patricia Kennedy Lawford and Jean Kennedy Smith, and many of her grandchildren.

[The family said a funeral service will be held Tuesday at St. Stephen's Church in Boston, where Mrs. Kennedy was baptized, Reuters reported.]

[After the Mass, she will be buried alongside her husband at Holyhood Cemetery in Brookline.]

Rose Kennedy saw her family rise from the insular and provincial Irish wards of Boston to enormous wealth and a place in the highest councils of world affairs. Great as the family's successes were, they were equalled by its tragedies and failures. The family's story has become one of the great epics of the era.

Her husband, Joseph Patrick Kennedy, was a ruthless Wall Street speculator, stock manipulator and investor in enterprises ranging from liquor and Hollywood films to stocks and bonds and real estate. Having made a great fortune, he went on to be the first chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission and ambassador to Britain.

The focus of Rose Kennedy's life was her family and the Roman Catholic Church.

She devoted herself to her nine children with the energy of someone schooled in the tradition that being a wife and mother is a woman's highest calling.

She insisted on set meal times and led the family in discussions of current affairs or religious topics. She took them on walks to historical sites in Boston, where her father, John F. (Honey Fitz) Fitzgerald, had been a colorful and popular mayor.

In the foreword to Mrs. Kennedy's recently reissued family memoir, "Times to Remember," four of her children wrote: "Our mother is the finest teacher we ever had."

She also fostered both competition and teamwork and a sense of service to great causes. With her husband, she gave her children a sense of loyalty that meant that a slight to one was a slight to all.

Yet she organized her life so she could take care of her growing brood and get away from them when she wished. To run the Kennedy households in Hyannis Port and Palm Beach, Florida, and the residences they had at different times in Brookline, Massachusetts, and Bronxville, New York, she relied on cooks, maids, nannies and secretaries. She described herself as an executive.

She took vacations by herself, frequently traveling to Europe to attend showings by the great fashion houses. One of the happiest periods in her life began in December 1937, when her husband was named ambassador to the Court of St. James's. The post carried enormous social and political prestige. It seemed that everything the Kennedys did turned out well.

Yet each family success seemed to be paid for with sorrow and tragedy.

Rosemary Kennedy, the third child and eldest daughter, was born mildly retarded. Without consulting his wife, Joseph Kennedy arranged for her to undergo a prefrontal lobotomy, an operation that was thought capable of bringing about nearly miraculous improvement.

In Rosemary's case, it was a disaster. She emerged from the procedure severely retarded, unable to speak or control bodily functions, and was sent to St. Coletta's, a nursing convent in Jefferson, Wisconsin. Because of Rosemary, the Kennedys became noted supporters of the Special Olympics for the handicapped.

The couple's eldest child, Joseph P. Kennedy Jr., was killed in 1944 when his plane blew up over England while he was on a secret bombing mission for the navy in World War II.

In the same year, Kathleen Kennedy, the second daughter and fourth child, defied her mother and the Catholic Church and married the Marquess of Harrington, heir to the Duke of Devonshire and a Protestant.

Mr. Harrington was killed in the war, and in 1948 Kathleen told her parents that she planned to marry Lord Peter Fitzwilliam, who was both Protestant and married, after he obtained a divorce. Before a marriage could take place, Kathleen and Lord Fitzwilliam were killed in the crash of a private plane.



Rose Fitzgerald Kennedy in 1979 at the family compound in Hyannis Port.

John Fitzgerald Kennedy, elected president of the United States in 1960, was assassinated.

The third son, Robert Francis Kennedy, was shot to death on June 6, 1968, moments after he learned that he had won the California primary, an important step in his own quest for the Democratic nomination for the presidency.

The fourth son, Edward Moore Kennedy, was elected to the Senate from Massachusetts in 1962 and became a major liberal force in national politics. But he was never permitted to forget Chappaquiddick, an island off of Martha's Vineyard. There, in the summer of 1969, he drove off a bridge, and an aide who was with him drowned.

The central question for Rose Kennedy was how she managed to cope with these disasters, and she offered this answer:

"I just feel I must refuse ever to be daunted. I must refuse to be vanquished and have faith that everything will be all right because we are all in God's hands."

Rose Elizabeth Fitzgerald was born in Boston on July 22, 1890, the eldest of six children. Her mother was the former Mary Josephine Hannan.

Her father was an investor and publisher of a weekly newspaper called The Republic.

Mr. Fitzgerald was elected to the Boston City Council in 1892 and to the Massachusetts Senate the next year. From 1895 to 1901, he served in the U.S. House of Representatives. He was mayor of Boston twice, in 1906-07 and from 1910 to 1914.

Mr. Fitzgerald's problems with a scandal led to one of the most important developments in his daughter's life: her commitment to the Catholic Church.

In the spring of 1908, he faced indictment because of irregularities in the procurement of paving stone. To spare them embarrassment, he enrolled Rose and her older sister, Agnes, in the Convent of the Sacred Heart in Blumenthal, in the Netherlands. They spent a year there, their lives governed by prayer and ritual.

Years later, Mrs. Kennedy said she "looked back with thankfulness to God for having granted me the occasion for shaping a lasting covenant with him. Freed from all distractions and from all worldly thoughts, I was able to find in myself the place that was meant for God."

Court Ruling Hailed as Gain for Job Discrimination Victims

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Supreme Court on Monday took a key weapon from companies accused of illegally dismissing employees, ruling

that they cannot escape liability by later finding a lawful reason to justify the dismissal.

But the unanimous decision in a Tennessee case limited the remedies available to employ-

ees who show they were fired because of illegal bias.

If such employees committed wrongdoing themselves, they are not entitled to being reinstated and also face limits on

how much back pay they can receive, the court said.

The ruling could affect thousands of cases across the United States in which employers are accused of job discrimination based on age, race, sex or religion.

Such laws seek to deter job bias and compensate its victims, Justice Anthony M. Kennedy wrote for the court.

"I think it's a great victory," said Deborah Ellis of the National Organization for Women's legal defense and education fund. "It's a strong reaffirmation of anti-discrimination as a national value."

In other actions, the justices had these rulings:

• The High Court agreed to decide whether federal courts have the authority to oversee negotiations between tribes and state officials about starting gaming operations. Federal appeals courts have split on that aspect of a 1988 federal law, the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act. It gave tribes new freedom to run big-money casinos, bingo halls and other gambling activities on their lands.

• In a 5-to-4 vote, it made federal court hearings easier to obtain for death-row inmates and other state prisoners who say newly discovered evidence proves they are not guilty. The court ruled that a Missouri death-row inmate may be entitled to a federal court hearing on his claim that a security videotape helps establish his innocence in the killing of a fellow prisoner.

• It agreed to study a challenge to the way Virginia Republicans picked Oliver L. North as the party's candidate for the U.S. Senate last year. The appeal accuses the state's Republican Party, among other things, of imposing an illegal poll tax by requiring all delegates to the party's nominating convention last June to pay a \$45 fee.

• The court allowed the families of the victims killed in the 1988 bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 over Scotland to proceed with claims for hundreds of millions of dollars in damages against the airline. The justices, without comment or dissent, denied an appeal by Pan

American World Airways of a ruling last year upholding a jury's finding that the airline can be held liable for "willful misconduct." The action cleared the way for more than 220 plaintiffs to proceed with individual claims seeking damages between \$1 million and \$15 million.

• The court agreed to use the case of an Alabama man who won a \$2 million award because of undisclosed repairs to his new car to consider imposing constitutional limits on such court awards. The justices said they will hear BMW of North America's challenge of the award, made to a man who paid \$40,000 for a new BMW but who was not told the car had been partly repainted because of acid-rain damage.

• It let stand a ruling freezing the estate of Ferdinand E. Marcos, the former president of the Philippines, in a lawsuit by victims said to have suffered torture or other atrocities under his rule. The class-action lawsuit in federal court in Hawaii involved claims on behalf of more than 10,000 victims. (AP, Reuters)

Away From Politics

• A federal prosecutor said he found no evidence that Bush administration officials armed Iraq through federal programs supporting U.S. exports or that the Justice Department engaged in a political coverup. John M. Hogan, acting U.S. attorney for the Northern District of Georgia, conducted an 18-month investigation into loans to Iraq made by a branch of Banca Nazionale del Lavoro in the years before the Gulf War. (AP)

• A teenager accused in the fatal shooting of a British tourist in Florida pleaded guilty to a lesser charge of second-degree murder and will face a 40-year prison sentence. Aundra Atkins, 16, was accused of firing the shot that killed Gary Colley during a bungled robbery at an interstate rest stop on Sept. 14, 1993. (AP)

• Anti-abortion protesters marked the 22d anniversary of the Supreme Court ruling legalizing abortion by vowing to keep their voices raised on behalf of "the pre-born." Thousands of demonstrators, many carrying red roses or pictures of babies, rallied near the Washington Monument behind the White House. (Reuters)

• A British police investigator told a hearing into the 1993 siege and fire at the Branch Davidian cult compound in Waco, Texas, that the raid on the compound was doomed to fail from the start. Detective Chief Superintendent Albert Yates, who investigated the assault on behalf of 23 British victims, told an inquest in Manchester, England, that the Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Bureau raid on Feb. 28, 1993, "had very little, if any, chance of success." (Reuters)

• Building and maintaining prisons has become a booming business in the United States, as tough new criminal laws have pushed the inmate population to above 1 million. More than 150 prisons were built last year. (AFP)

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Brazil	0055-11-800-8016	Japan	0081-3-100-12	Morocco	00212-5-167
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Bulgaria	00359-2-100-1010	Korea	0082-2-199	Netherlands (Amsterdam)	0031-20-167
Canada	1-800-877-8000	Latvia	00371-1-167	Netherlands (Rotterdam)	0031-10-167
Canada (Ottawa)	001-613-167	Lithuania	00370-1-167	Norway	0047-22-167
Canada (Montreal)	001-514-167	Malaysia	60-3-166	Poland	0048-22-167
Canada (Vancouver)	001-604-167	Mexico	0052-5-55-777	Portugal	00351-21-167
Chile	0056-2-167	Moldova	00373-2-167	Romania	0040-21-167
China	0086-10-167	Monaco	00377-93-167	Russia	007-495-167
China (Beijing)	0086-10-167	Netherlands	0031-20-167	Russia (Moscow)	007-495-167
China (Shanghai)	0086-21-167	Netherlands (Amsterdam)	0031-20-167	Saudi Arabia	00966-11-167
China (Tianjin)	0086-22-167	Netherlands (Rotterdam)	0031-10-167	South Africa	0027-11-167
Colombia	0057-1-167	Norway	0047-22-167	South Korea	0082-2-199
Costa Rica	00506-2-167	Poland	0048-22-167	Sri Lanka	0094-11-167
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Herald Tribune

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Stay on the Peace Track

Another double-digit killing of Israelis, most of them soldiers, took place on Sunday in a Palestinian suicide bombing near the Mediterranean resort town of Netanya. Responsibility for this bloody outrage was quickly claimed by the terrorist group known as Islamic Jihad, (Ih-had operates, by the way, out of Damascus, with official Syrian hospitality, something that American officials cannot fail to keep in mind when they deal with Syria.) You could say the Netanya incident was just one more tragedy on a long road of tragedies. But there is a specific and painful topical significance to this one that needs to be better understood.

On an immediate political level, the continued killing of Israeli soldiers and civilians, especially within pre-1967 Israel, is having a corrosive effect on Israeli support for the country's peace talks with the Palestine Liberation Organization. Israeli President Ezer Weizman, not a hard-liner, said on Sunday that the talks must be suspended to induce Yasser Arafat to "make a bigger effort" to stop the Palestinian attacks. Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's Labor government is under assault on various fronts, but his most severe difficulties arise from the difficulty of maintaining street-level security. An increasing number of Israelis ask why they must make concessions to a body of people, the Palestinians, who seek to kill them as individuals and undo them as a state. Many wonder if the very process of peace talks does not stir Palestinians to take to terrorism. The Likud opposition smells victory in elections due in a year.

But this is not the whole story. The terrorist group that attacked in Netanya said the attack was a response to Israeli settlement activity and land confiscation in Jerusalem and the West Bank. By substituting murder for negotiation as a method and by stating as their objective the destruction of Israel, the terrorists lose all standing to make political claims. But the settlement issue remains live and legitimate for many other Palestinians who are

pro-peace. It is not enough for Israelis to repudiate compromise on grounds that the call for it comes from killers. The call also comes from the very Palestinians Israel has committed itself to make peace with. Just as Palestinian terrorism drains Israeli support for peace, so Israeli land-taking drains Palestinian support.

Israeli settlement activity is complex and hard to follow, but the fact is that it has gone on in different forms even since Labor, which is formally in favor of trading back land for peace, took over from the openly annexationist Likud party in 1992. The evident explanation is that Prime Minister Rabin lacks the political strength to keep settlement activity in balance with the needs of his negotiations with the Palestinians. Recently, Mr. Rabin has announced plans to keep new settlements and construction in old settlements in check. But there always seem to be loopholes — privately financed construction, for example.

Mr. Arafat is eager to quiet down the settlement issue and to focus on extending his limited-autonomy regime's day-by-day authority throughout the whole West Bank in preparation for early Palestinian elections. For him to seem to be sweeping this issue under the rug, however, exposes him to the telling nationalist taunt that he is being taken for a ride. Palestinians ask how they can be expected to reach agreement with an Israeli government which, during a period supposedly devoted to loosening the Israeli grip on occupied territory, is actually tightening its hold in some ways.

The whole Israeli-Palestinian peace process is moving toward the edge. "There are difficulties," Mr. Rabin acknowledges. "The Israelis are bothered by the terror, the Palestinians by the settlements." Mr. Arafat understands this, too. But both need political support to do the right thing. The United States and others who want peace to work in the Middle East must encourage them to do it.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Worth a Try in Bosnia

The Clinton administration is right to pursue direct talks with the Bosnian Serbs, even though the Bosnian government objects and a Security Council resolution prohibits it.

Last summer the United States and other big powers handed the Bosnian government and the Bosnian Serbs what they called a take-it-or-leave-it peace map dividing Bosnia into almost equal ethnic zones. The Bosnian government, swallowing its principles about maintaining a multiethnic state, accepted the map. The Serbs, already holding far more territory than the map provided, rejected it.

At that point the major powers had promised to pressure the Bosnian Serbs into agreement, refusing all direct negotiation with them until they accepted the map. But Britain, France and Russia never intended to put pressure on the Serbs. The United States and Germany, meanwhile, never intended to make their partners live up to their word. So the war raged on until Jimmy Carter hinted to the Bosnian Serbs that the

peace map might indeed be modified.

The map cannot now be changed without the mapmakers negotiating with the Serbs, and among the mapmakers the United States is the most sympathetic to the Bosnian government. If the past is a guide, the Bosnian Serbs will demand more radical changes to the map than Washington can offer or Bosnia can accept. But it is worth the try.

If these negotiations fail, Senator Bob Dole and his Republican and Democratic allies are sure to insist on their plan to end U.S. participation in the Bosnian arms embargo as of May 1. At that point the administration, having given its best diplomatic shot, should ally itself with the Dole approach: first try to get the embargo lifted at the United Nations, and if necessary act on its own. If the United States can ignore Security Council resolutions to talk to the Bosnian Serbs, it can also ignore them to let an internationally abandoned Bosnia try to defend itself.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Suing Over Bonus Miles

Frequent fliers were undoubtedly cheered last week by a U.S. Supreme Court decision in a case involving their right to challenge airline policy changes on this popular program. It is much too soon to celebrate, though, because years of litigation could lie ahead and a consumer victory, if there is one, could turn out to be illusory.

One out of four Americans who fly belong to frequent flier programs: some are affiliated with more than one carrier. Initiated in 1981 by American Airlines, these programs have been hugely successful in building brand loyalty and increasing passenger satisfaction. Although federal employees traveling on government business have to turn in their mileage to the government, most private employers look on this perk as a sweetener for workers who are on the road and away from their families a lot. The question of who owns mileage accrued by members of Congress is now being debated heatedly, with Republicans blocking efforts by Democrats to impose the government-wide turn-in requirement on elected officials.

Although they first offered these awards as a no-strings bonus, the airlines have always reserved the right to change the program's rules. In 1988 American Airlines did so, placing limits on the number of seats available to frequent fliers and creating blackout periods when the earned mileage could not be used. The new rules were applied

retroactively, prompting a group of consumers in Illinois to go to court alleging breach of contract.

Litigation on the initial question of whether suit was barred by a preemption clause in the governing federal statute has taken more than six years. But the Supreme Court's ruling in favor of the plaintiffs now clears the way for consideration of the central question: Can American, and other airlines now in the process of changing mileage requirements in their programs, make changes retroactively, or is that a breach of contract with their passengers?

It is a blow, we suppose, for a family to find out that a long-planned trip to someplace like Hawaii has to be postponed because the airline now wants 100,000 miles instead of the 75,000 already saved, or because the week chosen has been blacked out or the limited number of seats available have already been taken. But frequent fliers will not get much sympathy from neighbors whose jobs offer no opportunity to accumulate mileage at all. Certainly there is no empathy on the part of the airlines, who thought they had complete control over the allocation of what is surely a generous freebie. The courts will now decide whether damages are due those harmed by retroactive changes. But this lawsuit is not without risk for consumers: in the long run, whether they win or lose this case, the airlines control the future of the program in every respect.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

How the Nonproliferation Treaty Abets Proliferation

By Jessica Mathews

WASHINGTON — Since the flap over Iran's nuclear weapons program erupted two weeks ago, no one has asked the right question. The paramount concern is not whether it will take Iran five or 15 years to succeed (or five weeks, if it can buy or steal a weapon in Russia). The point is that after Iraq and North Korea, yet another country may be getting away with using its membership in the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty to support an illegal weapons program.

That the issue has not even come up is itself shocking. It says that respect for the treaty is at such a low ebb that there is nothing surprising, nothing to stop us in our mental tracks, in the fact of a signatory pursuing nuclear weapons.

It means that the international community never learned or has already forgotten the take-home lesson from the failure to catch Iraq and North Korea: that while the nonproliferation treaty is crucial to containing nuclear proliferation, it is also crucially flawed.

The flaw lies in the fact that under the treaty it is legal to do lots of things that move a nation to the brink of a nuclear weapons capability, such as acquiring stockpiles of weapons fuel. That means that strict treaty compliance is not enough to protect international security.

Even full-scope safeguards, including the celebrated special inspections that allow inspectors from the International Atomic Energy Agency to visit unde-

clared facilities, and which tripped up North Korea, are not enough. What matters is a country's intentions.

Iran has submitted to special inspections. Whatever facilities the IAEA has been able to get wind of have been visited and found to be O.K. Yet because Iranian leaders have often urged that Islamic countries should have nuclear weapons, and because of repeated purchases and attempted purchases by Iranian agents of weapons-related technology, U.S. and Israeli intelligence have little doubt that Tehran is pursuing nuclear weapons.

Also weighing in the balance are Iran's evident desire to militarily dominate the region and an aggressive missile program supported by China and North Korea.

Here is the rub. Iran is technically, and in all the ways that are openly measurable, in compliance with the nonproliferation treaty. That means that under the treaty's Article 4 Iran is entitled to nuclear cooperation — exports of material and technology — from other treaty members.

At the same time, the United States has good reason to believe that Iran is violating the essence of its treaty pledge, and so it has been trying to persuade all countries to forbid nuclear exports to it.

Tehran then argues that it is being made an Article 4 victim, stirring up the resentment against the treaty that always lies

just beneath the surface among non-nuclear states because the treaty is inherently (and unavoidably) discriminatory.

This is happening just as the treaty reaches the end of its 25-year life and must be extended by international agreement or allowed to expire. Tehran has skillfully persuaded most of the nonaligned countries to turn its special case into a generic issue, urging that countries vote against the treaty's extension unless the use of export controls against a country in compliance with the treaty is made illegal.

The issue could tie the April extension conference into knots and perhaps even block a final vote on the treaty's future.

The United States faces the difficult task of convincing other countries of the strength of its case against Iran without jeopardizing sensitive intelligence sources. Even if it is willing to risk a great deal in this regard, there will be no clear-cut proof. Intentions are very difficult to prove until turned into steel and concrete.

But the lesson of Iraq and North Korea is that to wait for such evidence of a weapons program is to be too late.

Washington can help itself by pointing to the early signs in both these cases that indicated weapons programs a decade or more before the crisis and were ignored. In 1980, for example, Iraq bought 25 tons of depleted uranium, a substance with virtually only one use — making plutonium. Baghdad cooked up a cover story and the world swallowed it. Iraq was,

after all, a treaty party in good standing. The United States will have to use every ounce of its leadership to remind all the treaty parties that the treaty is not a contest between the nuclear haves and have-nots, but a collective effort to improve all countries' security. The treaty's business is not equality or international civil rights, but containing a dreadful threat.

To succeed, the Clinton administration should upgrade its representation at the treaty conference. As of now it will be represented by an official of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, an agency the State Department has just proposed to abolish. This message should be delivered by the secretary of state.

He should be supported by photos or transcripts of whatever intelligence can be divulged, in the same way that the Kennedy administration used its evidence of nuclear missiles in Cuba. Washington's message should be that Iran's price for treaty extension is too high. It would turn the treaty from an important contributor to security to an actual detriment by removing one of the few tools that can be used to correct the flaw that Iraq and North Korea exposed. It would establish a new norm that only actions can be judged, not intentions.

If other countries don't see it that way, the issue is important enough for the United States to be prepared to stand alone, for as long as it takes.

The Washington Post

Congress Shouldn't Rush to Turn Off the Help for Mexico and Russia

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — The new

Republican majorities in the House and Senate did not come to Washington promising to fix financial crisis in Mexico or Russia war in Chechnya. But these are urgent items on the legislative agenda. They will force the Dole-Gingrich Congress to deal with an enduring fact of life: friendly governments that embarrass, outrage or endanger Washington.

The administration seeks a \$40 billion Band-Aid of loan guarantees for Mexico. Opposition has surfaced in Congress, where many want draconian controls over Mexican immigration, budgeting and politics in return for loan guarantees. Many members of Congress feel less charitable toward (and less politically exposed on) Mexico than does Bill Clinton, who fought hard for NAFTA. The doubters ask why the Zedillo government should be protected when American investors in Orange County and elsewhere are not indemnified for their mistakes.

The circumstances in Mexico are depressingly clear in retrospect. The government's surprise devaluation of the peso was much more than clumsy, Mexico's actions reek of stupidity, mismanagement and political chicanery.

The outgoing Salinas government delayed devaluation in the election year of 1994 as another way of buying one more election for the Institutional Revolutionary Party. That course was easier than resolving the political instability that surfaced in assassinations and revolts that led to an investor bailout and the devaluation.

This background should inspire great caution in U.S. decisions to put new money into Mexico. The overriding condition that Congress must demand is that this new money will stay in Mexico. It must be channeled into infrastructure investment rather than simply pay off investors who would be tempted to ship the money back to

the United States in Miami bank accounts or U.S. bonds.

Discredit but tight U.S. financial control over the way the Mexican government handles credit now is a necessary and acceptable condition for the loan guarantees. So is increased Mexican cooperation in limiting immigration to the United States that will be spurred by the peso devaluation.

The aim should be to punish Mexico for recent actions, deplorable as those are, but to help it live up to the obligations it has undertaken. As a result of the peso crisis, the Zedillo government has made promises of significant democratization for the future to get workers to accept austerity now. These promises could turn out to be lies or illusions. But the government's actions since coming to office suggest instead that it has started a forced march toward democracy.

U.S. involvement can help keep the Zedillo presidency on that route, if humiliating conditions do not create a nationalistic backlash that makes "imperialism" the issue instead of the economy.

Chechnya, declare victory and turn his attention back to reform. He can still do that, in Mr. Christopher's view. But Chechnya offers a window of opportunity for those who want to slash foreign aid in general or have lost faith in Russia's democratic future in particular. They promise a thorough scrutiny of new aid to Russia.

That is the broader point that Congress will want to consider as it debates the loan guarantees and then turns to new financial aid for Russia, which has embarrassed itself and its allies with its stupidity (and brutality) in Chechnya.

Chechnya, and Boris Yeltsin's pronounced turn away from the constitution and democratic institutions that his reform movement created, have exhausted the reservoir of confidence he once enjoyed. U.S. support is now conditional. Secretary of State Warren Christopher said as much to his Russian counterpart, Andrei Kozyrev, in Geneva recently.

If Mr. Yeltsin wants to continue to be warmly welcomed at the Group of Seven industrial summit, to receive significant Western aid and be a part of the world leadership club, he must now greatly reduce the violence in

handouts. But very soon the feisty president, Oleg Popov, and his anchors and reporters were underscoring the divergence between the real news and the official version.

Viewership of Channel 2 soared. But Mr. Popov's uncertain fate tells another important part of the story of Russian television. Sergei Kovalev, chairman of President Yeltsin's commission on human rights, told the media that Mr. Yeltsin had signed a directive to dismiss Mr. Popov. The order never materialized, no doubt as a result of television coverage of the story and strong support for Mr. Popov from colleagues at Channel 2 and other stations. Still, the threat continues.

Despite such pressures, journalists are providing a range of news never available before, precisely because they understand what is at stake. So far, an emerging press freedom is the only victory of the war.

The Washington Post

Brutal Fiasco in Grozny but Victory for Honest News in Moscow

By Ellen Mickiewicz and Dee Reid

DURHAM, North Carolina — If there is one redeeming feature in President Boris Yeltsin's blunder in Chechnya, it is the nearly miraculous coming of age of an independent, aggressive and professional Russian journalism — especially in television, the prime news medium.

A highly motivated news corps is winning the battle for freedom of the press, and it took the tragedy of Chechnya. Russia's evolving media are not perfect. The news is not always objective, free of corruption or adequately financed. And the media must operate with few real legal protections in a country where broadcast signals depend on transmitters and satellites owned and controlled by the state. Despite such conditions, the news from Chechnya has been remarkably comprehensive.

It has not been easy, given the Government Press Center's handouts, which reflect the cynicism of hacks trying to please their superiors. The official version of the conflict often is ludicrous at odds with firsthand reports from the front. No wonder then in opinion polls taken by the sociologist Vsevolod Vitek, respondents rejected all the official reasons advanced for the assault.

The government's failure to develop even a barely adequate information policy suggests how poorly planned the Chechnya operation was and how remote Mr. Yeltsin's advisers are from the expectations of television viewers and the motivations of new investigative reporters.

Even Grigoriy Shpilko, news director for Channel 1, the main state channel, told us candidly that it was difficult to maintain credibility in light of the government's paucity of information. No one spoke with in Moscow early this month is satisfied with the government's performance in providing information about the war.

Oleg Dobrodeyev, news director for NTV, a major new independent broadcast company based in Moscow, said: "For the first time, there is unanimous agreement about the stupidity and wrongness of official information."

A recent guest on Channel 1's "Person

of the Week" program was NTV's president, Igor Malashenko. He described government threats he has received since the beginning of the conflict. The host, Elena Sarkisyan, praised NTV's coverage in the face of the criticism.

Privately owned television was fully prepared to cover Chechnya. NTV sent two groups of reporters to Grozny three weeks before any other Russian television station. The footage was dramatic.

Mr. Dobrodeyev told us that NTV showed pictures of the carnage not to sensationalize the conflict but to substantiate factual reporting in the face of intense government scrutiny of the channel.

While we were at NTV, it received notice that its activities were "under discussion" by the National Security Council. Mr. Yeltsin's powerful executive body. Perhaps even more surprising than the first-rate coverage on private television has been the increasingly independent reporting from state-owned Channel 2, after a gray beginning.

During the early days of the conflict, "Vesti," Channel 2's prime-time news program, relied primarily on government

handouts. But very soon the feisty president, Oleg Popov, and his anchors and reporters were underscoring the divergence between the real news and the official version.

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Despite such pressures, journalists are providing a range of news never available before, precisely because they understand what is at stake. So far, an emerging press freedom is the only victory of the war.

Ellen Mickiewicz is professor of public policy at Duke University and a fellow at the Carter Center in Atlanta. Dee Reid teaches journalism at Duke. They contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Add American Leverage to Help Algerians Move Toward Democracy

By Andrew J. Pierre and William B. Quandt

PARIS — The further Algeria slides toward civil war, the greater the chance that the ultimate victor will be either a brutal military dictatorship or a radical Islamist regime. In either event, American interests in Arab-Israeli peace and regional stability in the crucial Middle East region would receive a sharp setback.

France is not alone in its concern about developments in its former colony. Spain, Italy and the rest of the European Union already in Algeria, that is decidedly not the case among French and Algerians, who parse each phrase coming from official Washington. This argues in favor of a carefully crafted American policy, combining words and deeds in a way that will further the embryonic chances for a political settlement.

France by itself is limited in what it can do. The cloud of colonial history and war hangs over the French-Algerian relationship and makes any French unilateral move particularly suspect. Algerians of all stripes are acutely sensitive to any sign that foreigners are trying to dictate their future.

Still, leverage exists precisely because any Algerian regime will depend on solid relations with France and Europe, and to a lesser extent with the United States. Thus, a coordinated policy among all these external parties could help to strengthen the chance of Algerian democracy.

As the United States stakes out its position, several points are of particular importance: A high-level American official should convey to Paris, the Algerian regime and opposition groups the United States' strong support for the end of violence through political dialogue between the military government and opposition forces. Algerians should be urged to begin a transitional process designed to create a legitimate government through free presidential

act in concert with France and the rest of Europe in support of Algerian democracy. While Americans may not think they have much influence over events in Algeria, that is decidedly not the case among French and Algerians, who parse each phrase coming from official Washington. This argues in favor of a carefully crafted American policy, combining words and deeds in a way that will further the embryonic chances for a political settlement.

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None of this will lead anywhere unless the vast majority of Algerians, who are fed up with the violence, are willing to raise their voices in support of a political solution. The hard-liners in the regime and the opposition can be expected to reject compromise and to continue the fighting, perhaps with even more spectacular and bloody results. But the odds are that neither can win on the battlefield, and the logic of a political settlement will eventually take hold.

An end to the Algerian civil war will happen sooner if those who support dialogue feel encouraged by the international community. An escalating civil war will surely threaten Western interests. Algeria may not vie with Bosnia or Chechnya on Western television screens, but the stakes are comparably high.

Mr. Pierre is a senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; Mr. Quandt is professor of government at the University of Virginia. They are co-directors of a Carnegie study group on Algeria, France and the United States. They contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1895: Brainless Frog

NEW YORK — A brainless frog was the feature of interest at the last session of the Association of American Anatomists. It was exhibited by Dr. Burt G. Wilder of Cornell University. It was a good-sized luscious looking batrachian, and it was in a bottle. Dr. Wilder handled the bottle gingerly while he explained that he had taken the frog's brain out. All the men of science gathered around and examined the scar behind the frog's left ear, where the brain had been taken out. It is said that he may live for seven or eight months without a brain.

1920: Prescribe Whiskey

NEW YORK — The epidemic of influenza is spreading rapidly, both in this city and Chicago, where new victims number thousands. Health commissioner Cope-

land of New York has appealed to the prohibition officials for the sale of whiskey by physicians and druggists as a means of fighting the disease. Commissioner Cope-

land said: "The appeal is not founded on any personal opinion, but because many reputable physicians feel it is an important drug and should be made available."

1945: Oder Reached

LONDON — Russia announced tonight (Jan. 23) that its troops had reached the Oder River, the last natural defense line before Berlin, on a front of thirty-seven miles in the area of Breslau, capital of Silesia and one of the Reich's most important industrial centers. Marshal Joseph Stalin announced the capture of the big communications junction of Bromberg and ten strongholds in East Prussia. Over half of East Prussia now is in Russian hands.

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By William Safire

At the same time, the Senate committee is seeking the depositions taken of the president and his wife in the White House by Mr. Fiske. These are in White House hands, and portions about the death of Vincent

He is going for the truth, not the throat. "The web of entanglement is not necessarily deadly," Mr. Leach says. "We're seeking full disclosure and public accountability. Then, and only then, could there be a resolution. It would be credible to deal with the first family with civil law."

Republicans less charitable than Mr. Leach agree. They want to get to the bottom of this because the system requires it, but they don't want to strike down Bill Clinton's presidency. They want him right where he is so they can run against him.

The New York Times.

**By Robert M. Lilienfeld
and William L. Rathje**

Today we can design history's and the world's safest recycling facilities, landfills and incinerators. America even has a glut of landfill capacity, thanks to the fact that we have been building large regional landfills to replace older, smaller local dumps.

Five: Packaging is the problem.
If you were to examine a dumpster of garbage from the 1950s and a dumpster of garbage from the 1980s, you would find more discarded packaging in the first one.

The writers publish "The ULS Report" (for Use Less Stuff), a newsletter about preventing waste. They contributed this comment to *The New York Times*.

The United States wants Beijing to crack down on sales of pirated compact disks. But despite strong

If the United States succeeds in forcing Beijing to completely eliminate pirating of compact disks, it will place what is arguably the most popular form of entertainment in the world out of reach for the Chinese. Record companies would do well to

The article "East Europe Health Care, Out of Cash, Has Relapse" (*IHT*, Nov. 25) paints a universally bleak picture that is unfair to the Czech Republic. Having worked extensively with health care facilities there over the past three years in my former capacity as medical adviser to the health programs of

An interesting aspect of the program is the development of patient satisfaction surveys with the goals of increased public awareness of health care services and specific sugges-

RICHARD G. FARMER, M. D.
Washington.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

IF the title of Christopher Lasch's final book, "The Re-

Kasparov sacrificed a pawn with 15...Bg7 16 Bd6 to set up a

SICILIAN DEFENSE			
White Tropolov	Black Kamp'rov	White	Black Kamp'rov
1 e4	c5	15 Qc2	15 Qc2
2 Nf3	d6	16 Rg2	16 Ng4
3 d4	cd	17 Bg4	17 Qb2
4 Nd4	Nf6	18 e5	18 Ne5
5 Ne3	se	19 Rb1	19 Rb1
6 Bg2	se	20 Qc2	20 Qc2
7 c3	cd	21 Re4	21 Re4
8 f4	Nc6	22 Rb7	22 Nd4
9 Be2	cd	23 Bb4	23 Bb4
10 Nf5	g4	24 Re4	24 Re4
11 Ng3	g4	25 Rf7	25 Rf7
12 B4	se	26 Nd4	26 Nd4
13 Rf1	Re7	27 Kf1	27 Kf1
14 h3	Qb5	28 Rb7	28 Rb7
		29 Nf5	29 Nf5
		30 Resigns	30 Resigns

contemporary America: the disappearance of traditional neighborhoods, the spread of

For instance, on the growing phenomenon of two-income families, he snappishly declares: "It is unnecessary, incidentally, to seek much further for an explanation of feminism's appeal to the professional and managerial class. Female careerism provides the indispensable basis of their prosperous, glamorous, gaudy, sometimes indecently lavish way of life."

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

French Company Handbook is updated annually for financial analysts, institutional investors, corporate, government and banking executives, documentation services – anyone who needs to know about the leading companies in the world's fourth largest economy.

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هكذا من الاصل

As Kobe Schools Reopen, a Ritual Acquires New Urgency: Earthquake Drill



A Kobe earthquake victim burning incense as he prays amid the cold rain and wreckage.

By T. R. Reid
Washington Post Service

KOBE, Japan — The children of Kobe went back to school on Monday after a catastrophic week of forced vacation, but at Harada Elementary School there were three important preliminaries before classwork could begin.

First, Principal Michiru Yoshida assembled all the students on the muddy playground and asked for "one minute of silence" to honor the neighbors who died in last week's killer earthquake. The death toll officially topped 5,000 on Monday, and there are still about 100 people missing, presumably buried in the rubble of demolished homes.

Next, Mr. Yoshida called for self-introductions from several dozen "new" students at Harada, pupils whose own schools could not open for study because of heavy damage or because they are needed as emergency shelters for the homeless.

And then, when the students had gathered in the classrooms, the warning bell rang for an earthquake drill, sending the students scurrying under their desks, hands over their heads. Earthquake drills are standard rites in Japanese schools, but in Kobe on Monday, the familiar exercise was not taken lightly.

For all that, though, the resumption of school — about 61 percent of Kobe's schools were open, and 70 percent for the surrounding Hyogo Prefecture — was an important step in this port city's battle to get back to normal after suffering the worst disaster to hit Japan since World War II.

Statistics tell part of Kobe's bitter story. The earthquake last Tuesday measured 7.2 on the Richter scale; it was the first earthquake in Japan ever to be measured as a 7 on the 1-to-7 intensity scale that has been used here since after the war.

As of Monday, official figures showed 5,028 dead, 106 missing, and 26,824 injured in the cities of Kobe,

Nishinomiya, Ashiya, Osaka, and Awaji Island, off the mouth of Kobe Harbor in the Inland Sea. Electric power is just about fully restored, but there are still large areas of Kobe and Nishinomiya without running water or gas.

Thousands of workers are in the streets, many around the clock, clearing huge mountains of debris and racing to repair hundreds of miles of damaged highway and rail lines.

Although it may not be evident to Americans seeing the earthquake news on television, which tends to focus on the most dramatic pictures, not all of Kobe is destroyed. The damage was spotty and unpredictable: even in the worst-hit neighborhoods there are homes, apartment buildings, offices, and schools that escaped with little or no damage.

Essentially, the plan now is to start municipal life again around the parts of the city that survived, and rebuild the rest as quickly as possible.

Bullet Train's Safety Image 'Shattered'

By Steven Brull
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — By severing Japan's bullet train line, the Kobe earthquake not only has choked off a key transportation artery but also tarnished Japan's image of the nation's prowess in high technology.

Repairing the bullet train, where elevated tracks collapsed in eight spots west of Osaka to Himeji, is expected to take four and a half months. But restoring the bullet train's big sales point — its safety — could take much longer.

The myth among Japanese that the shinkansen is absolutely safe has been shattered, said Naoto Hashimoto, a transportation analyst at the Nomura Research Institute. "The psychological impact is incalculable."

"It will take several months for repairs but as long as two years for a return to previous levels of ridership," Mr. Hashimoto predicted, adding that groups of pleasure travelers

would be most likely to opt for air transport.

The train's safe image had already been under attack by railroad unions, which said that high-speed Nozomi trains, introduced in 1992 and capable of traveling 270 kilometers per hour (165 miles per hour), were unsafe. Undercarriages had fallen off, and wind vibrations in tunnels put the trains at risk, they said, voicing accusations that the railroad rejected.

Although no one has ever died as a result of mechanical failures on the shinkansen, few imagine the perfect record would be intact had last Tuesday's Kobe earthquake struck much later than 5:46 A.M. Shinkansen service was set to start at 6 A.M., and trains carrying more than 1,000 passengers would have been hurtling down the tracks.

Shinkansen trains are programmed to stop automatically when an earthquake occurs, but it takes about 3 kilometers for a train cruising at top speed to come to a halt.

Although the shinkansen had long ago lost its title as the world's fastest train to France's *TGV* and Germany's *ICE*, which can reach 315 kilometers per hour, the shinkansen has had no rival as a safe, truly mass-transportation system.

At peak times, 11 trains each hour depart Tokyo for Osaka, about 500 kilometers to the southwest.

All told, the Tokaido shinkansen between Tokyo and Osaka carries 200,000 people each day, much more than any other long-distance mass-transportation system.

Although service between Tokyo and Osaka is back to normal, for the next few months many of those traveling west of Osaka along the Sanyo shinkansen tracks will have little choice but to fly.

The Nozomi had shortened travel time between Tokyo and Hiroshima to about four and a half hours. While still slower than going by air, the opening last year of a new airport at

Hiroshima, situated an hour's drive from the center, had made the train more convenient for those traveling between city centers.

Although only a small portion of the shinkansen network was damaged in the quake, the collapse of elevated roadbeds will require authorities to reassess the safety of the entire system.

The Transportation Ministry last week convened the first meeting of a group that will conduct an analysis of the damage and determine whether new design standards are needed.

Tougher standards could lead to costly repairs to the entire system and raise projected costs for eight new shinkansen lines planned or under construction, including one linking Tokyo with Nagano, home of the 1998 winter Olympics.

The government's hope is to solve the problem by building a magnetically levitated train that could travel at 550 kilometers per hour and connect Tokyo

Gadhafi Sees God's Revenge

Review
TUNIS — The Libyan leader, Colonel Muammar Gadhafi, said the earthquake last week in Japan was God's revenge.

"Despite our compassion with the innocent victims of the catastrophe, we say this is absolutely God's revenge," he said. "We were expecting it and we prayed to God to do this to Japan."

"Japan always has rushed to offer itself to serve the devilish United States and for each people the United States decides to hang. Japan provides the rope represented by its finances and economic capacities," Colonel Gadhafi said.

and Osaka in one hour. It is spending 350 billion yen (\$3.5 billion) over eight years through 1999 to determine whether the technology is viable.

Ex-Prime Minister Mourned in Iran

Agence France Press

TEHRAN — More than 30,000 mourners attended the funeral Monday of former Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan, who headed the first government after the 1979 Islamic revolution and was a key opposition figure for more than 50 years.

Friends and supporters gathered in front of Jussheh-Ershad mosque in northern Tehran to pay their last respects to Mr. Bazargan, who died of heart failure Friday in a Swiss hospital at 88. He had been en route to the United States for medical treatment.

Many intellectuals and prominent political figures, including several presidents and the vice-president in parliament, and legions of clerics, Ayatollah Khomeini, were also present. Mr. Bazargan had been among the few Iranians who dared to openly criticize the policies of the leader of the Islamic revolution, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, especially his refusal to end the 1980-1988 war with Iraq.

To avoid provoking the au-

thorities, the organizers had urged participants not to chant political slogans and to stick to religious chanting.

But at the end of the ceremony, groups of university students shouted, "Bazargan, your way will continue" and "Mosa-degh is mourning today."

They were referring to Mohammed Mosaddegh, who was a prime minister in the early 1950s and remains a symbol of nationalism and democracy in Iran.

An Islamic democrat who fought dictatorship for almost a half-century, Mr. Bazargan spent a total of six years in prison for his opposition to the shah.

He headed the first government after the 1979 Islamic revolution, but fell out with the Islamic leadership after failing to reconcile his team of technocrats with the Shiite Muslim clergy, headed by Ayatollah Khomeini.

Mr. Bazargan resigned nine months later after students close to Ayatollah Khomeini took 53 hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

TOKYO: Quake Makes Financial Markets Take a Harsher Look at Japan's Leadership and Economic Prospects

Continued from Page 1

months and triggered the sell-off Monday.

Having invested on the prospect of a robust recovery and stronger currency, they have been disappointed instead by a lackluster Japanese recovery and attracted by the rising returns on fixed-income investments in the United States. "Japan is about one-third of global stock market capitalization, and you can't afford not to be

here," said Robert Sasaki, and options and futures trader at Jardine Fleming Securities.

But, he said, many foreign institutions have considerably reduced the proportion of Japanese equities in their portfolios, and many managers of retail stock funds are reporting redemptions by small investors.

"They're not dumping, but they are selling," he said.

Part of the problem has been the widespread criticism of the Japanese government's relief ef-

forts in Kobe, after it took two days to send large numbers of its Self-Defense Forces to the scene and rejected many offers of foreign aid even though television reports showed such assistance was badly needed.

"It was a litmus test, and people didn't perform," said Kenneth Couris, strategist and senior economist at Deutsche Bank Capital Markets Asia.

Monday's drop of 1,054 points in the Nikkei stock index, to 17,786, erased about 15

trillion yen from the value of the world's second-biggest stock market. Analysts said the index — which peaked at just under 38,916 points at the end of 1989 — could slide to 16,000 or even lower.

"I think we'll approach 14,000, and then the government will step in again," Mr. Sasaki said, referring to a government support effort widely known as the PKO, or price-keeping operation.

Although officials strongly deny it, many market participants say the government has routinely used its influence over public pension funds to support the Nikkei average over the past few years.

Analysts say there is little risk of a systemic financial crisis so long as the Nikkei remains above 14,000, a level at which most banks can show unrealized gains on their equity portfolios.

Although government spending on earthquake reconstruction is expected to help the economy in the long run, the initial impact will be negative — particularly for western Japan, a region with an economic output greater than Canada's. Most of the manufacturers that were affected have resumed operations, but it will be months before supply disruptions and distribution bottlenecks disappear.

No Deals With Junta, Burma Dissident Says

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BANGKOK — Burma's dissident leader, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, in a rare message from detention in Burma, assured pro-democracy colleagues on Monday that there would be no secret deal with the junta over her release and said she remained dedicated to the democracy movement.

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi said in a statement brought from Rangoon to Bangkok by her husband, the British academic Michael Aris, that she was at all times bound by the democratic duty to act with colleagues and be guided by their aspirations.

Her statement appeared to be in response to concerns voiced by pro-democracy campaigners that she might agree to be released under tight restrictions that would curtail her political activities.

(Reuters, AP)

A Glimpse of Russia's Wartime Art Booty

By Riph Blumenthal
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Opening the doors ever wider to some of their long-hidden wartime secrets, Russian officials have offered stirring new glimpses of what has been called the last prisoner of World War II: long-missing works of art, books and archives seized by the Soviet Red Army in vanquished Germany almost 50 years ago.

In one of the most extraordinary disclosures at a three-day international symposium here, the Russians showed slides of 7 of 130 paintings — masterworks by El Greco, Goya, Delacroix, Renoir, Manet, Tintoretto and Cezanne — that disappeared from private Hungarian collections during the war and that officials said would be exhibited in Moscow for the first time this year.

An associate art professor at Moscow University, Aleksei Rastvorov, startled German colleagues with slides of prints missing from a Dresden museum, pictures that he said he had found in the hands of private collectors in Russia. He also called a museum director to confess to unlawful holdings.

Other experts described how millions of works of art, books and archives — including the so-called Priam's Treasure from ancient Troy that was exhibited in a Berlin museum — were transported to the former Soviet Union after the war for what was portrayed as safekeeping and restoration and only incidentally as reparations.

"The war is not ended so long as we have not settled these questions," said Irina Antonova, director of the Pushkin State Museum of Fine Arts in Moscow and a longtime keeper

of the secrets of the repositories. But, she insisted, playing down new accounts, "nobody discovered anything." It was just, she said, that a new era has come and it is possible to speak about these subjects.

She also acknowledged purchasing German wartime treasures from private collectors for

The Soviet Union reportedly sought to build and stock a 'supermuseum' with art looted from all over Europe.

the Pushkin State Museum, but said it had been to safeguard them.

Another Russian official, Valeri Koulichov, director of the department of restitution of the Culture Ministry, offered a mea culpa of his own.

"This is the way museum officials lived," he said. "We were all part of it." Konstantin Akinska, a Ukrainian journalist who broke the story of the secret Soviet art repositories in *Art News* in 1991, said Russian archives documented a long-secret program dating from 1943 to build and stock a new "supermuseum" with art looted from all over Europe, an effort that he said paralleled Hitler's scheme to collect stolen war treasures in his hometown of Linz, Austria.

The symposium, called "The Spoils of War" and sponsored by the Bard Graduate Center for Studies in the Decorative Arts, was seen as a way of

bridging an impasse in Russian-German talks on the return of artworks missing since the war. But the forums and speeches, while offering poignant moments of shared anguish over wartime horrors and pledges of cooperation, also highlighted lingering tensions and opposing positions.

For one thing, Russian officials at the conference continued to contend that despite agreements with Germany in 1990 and 1992 to return "unlawfully removed cultural property," the seizure of German artworks may not have been unlawful under certain interpretations.

When German speakers, after acknowledging war guilt and the "barbarity" of German aggression, chided the Russians for foot-dragging, the Russians bristled and counseled patience.

The Russian position, as argued at the conference, was that the Allied Control Council at one point endorsed reparations and that the Versailles Treaty settling claims of World War I formally provided for art reparations from Germany to victimized Belgium. The Russians have also called on Germany to return stolen art to Russia, items the Germans say they no longer have.

Although wars have always yielded booty, Nazi aggression and World War II took the plunder of art to unprecedented levels, scholars at the symposium said.

Accounts by Lynn Nicholas, author of "The Rape of Europe," and representatives of Belgium, Poland and the now-independent former Soviet states told in detail how hundreds of museums had been emptied and mil-

lions of drawings, paintings, pieces of furniture and books confiscated by German forces from owners sent into exile or to death in the gas chambers.

At least 8,000 works were said to have been assembled for Hitler alone, and his deputy Hermann Goering collected thousands of his own.

As the war raged and then as the Nazi defeat loomed, many of the looted works, as well as the collections of Germany's own museums, were hidden in mine shafts and other caches, where they were uncovered by conquering Allied armies.

The Americans set up collecting points in Germany to gather, identify and, in most cases, return the works.

Norway to Extradite 3 In Aeroflot Hijacking

The Associated Press

OSLO — Three Iranians are to be extradited to Russia on Tuesday to face charges of hijacking an Aeroflot passenger airliner to Norway in 1993.

The men have been held in Norway since the hijacking ended peacefully at the Gardermoen airport near Oslo on Sept. 15, 1993. The Russian domestic airliner, with 51 people aboard, had been forced to fly from Russia to Ukraine, then to Norway.

DEATH NOTICE

TADASHI MORI

Longtime friend, advisor and representative of the International Herald Tribune in Japan died suddenly on January 22, 1995. He will be greatly missed by his many friends at the newspaper.



If the rainforests are being destroyed at the rate of thousands of trees a minute, how can planting just a handful of seedlings make a difference?

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The villagers of Mugunga, Zaire, for example, eat papaya and mangoes from WWF trees. And rather than having to sell timber to buy other food, they can now sell the surplus fruit their nursery produces.

Where trees are chopped down for firewood, WWF and the local people can protect them by planting fast-growing varieties to form a renewable fuel source.

This is particularly valuable in the Impenetrable Forest, Uganda, where indigenous hardwoods take two hundred years to mature. The *Markhamia* trees planted by WWF and local villages can be harvested within five or six years of planting.

Where trees are chopped down to be used for construction, as in Panama and Pakistan, we supply other species that are fast-growing and easily replaced.

These tree nurseries are just part of the work we do with the people of the tropical forests.

WWF sponsors students from developing countries on an agroforestry course at UPAZ University in Costa Rica, where WWF provides technical advice on growing vegetable and grain crops.

Unless help is given, the soil is exhausted very quickly by "slash and burn" farming methods.

New tracts of tropical forest would then have to be cleared every two or three years.

This unnecessary destruction can be prevented by combining modern techniques with traditional practices so that the same plot of land can be used to produce crops over and over again.

In La Planada, Colombia, our experimental farm demonstrates how these techniques can be used to grow a family's food on a small four hectare plot. (Instead of clearing the usual ten hectares of forest.)

WWF fieldworkers are now involved in over 100 tropical forest projects in 45 countries around the world. The idea behind all of this work is that the use of natural resources should be sustainable.

WWF is calling for the rate of deforestation in the tropics to be halved by 1995, and for there to be no net deforestation by the end of the century.

Write to the Membership Officer at the address below to find out how you can help us ensure that this generation does not continue to steal nature's capital from the next. It could be with a donation, or, appropriately enough, a legacy.

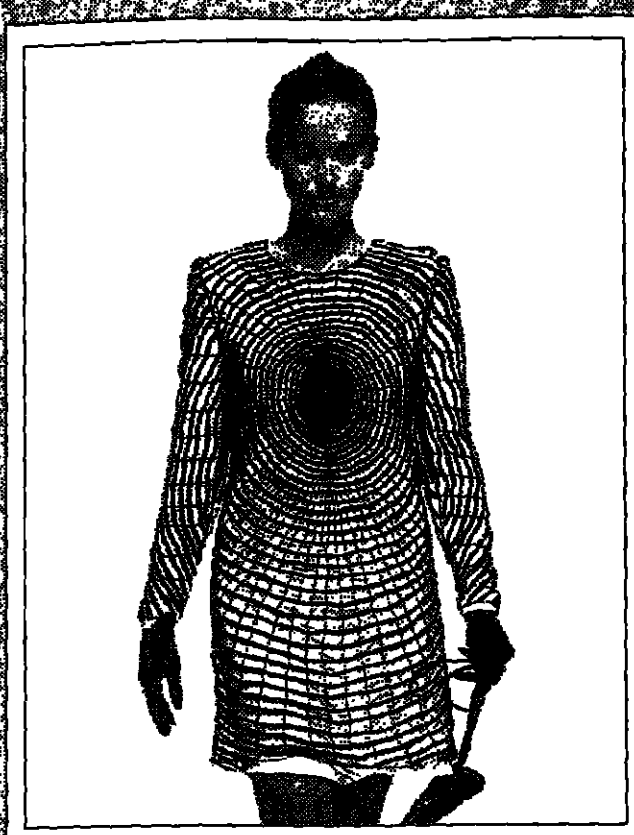


WWF World Wide Fund For Nature
(formerly World Wildlife Fund)

International Secretariat, 1196 Gland, Switzerland.

**FOR THE SAKE OF THE CHILDREN
WE GAVE THEM A NURSERY.**

Craft Is in the Details: Artistry Is In, Supermodels Are Out



Riding jacket with cavalier boots and striped train by Bernard Perris for Scherrer; Maurizio Galante's spiderweb dress; Gérard Pipart of Nina Ricci takes his bow; Valentino's silver satin and lace wedding dress with ruffle train.

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — It was a merry life — but a short one. Five years after she strode long-legged into the limelight, the supermodel is out of fashion. The spring/summer couture shows are conspicuous for the absence of the triumphant triumvirate: Naomi Campbell, Linda Evangelista and Christy Turlington — not to mention the pert, hot-lipped Kate Moss.

It may be, as the model agencies suggest, that they are busy with other aspects of their careers. But the truth is that fashion designers have taken a collective decision to dump models who can cost \$10,000 upwards for a show, plus all the frills (Concorde ticket, limousine and luxury

hotel suite including pop-star boyfriend). The revolutionary idea is that models should go back to showing off clothes, instead of their bodies.

The remaining celebrity is Claudia Schiffer, beloved of photographers and public, whom her Pygmalion, Karl Lager-

PARIS FASHION

feld, calls "more of a personality than a model." And the latest arrival: Nadja Auermann, the ice-maiden with unstoppable legs who has yet to become a household name. It is symbolic that Versace, who made supermodels part of his fashion image, opened his show Saturday with Kristen McMenamy — the *jolie laide* russet haired model who has just become a mother.

Valentino had Elle Macpherson, known as "the body," and still in great shape now

that she has graduated to the movies. Schiffer was the bride in liquid silver satin, with blood red bouquet and train of cascading frills, but the dress was more significant than its wearer.

"Tiny, tiny ruffles," said Valentino spacing his fingers just a crack to illustrate the bridal gown. "And each one sewn by hand. When my ladies go, when they retire, there won't be anyone to do it any more."

Valentino's show was a celebration of the craft of couture.

Look! Chiffon handkerchiefs unfurling at the hem of that slender dress; teeny tucks lapping bosom and hips; cleavage revealed through opened lips of fabric; bosoms lapped in colored ribbons.

But it is one of the ironies of current couture that what should be shown in the salon, has to be put on stage. So Valentino's delicate Art Deco embroideries or

cabled sweaters strewn with sequins just came out in a pallid haze of his favorite silver gray. The result was that a show that should have been exceptional fell flat.

The day wear was nothing new, with its silhouette of fitted jacket with an inverted champagne-flute skirt. The look was often based on a bolero — the short jacket layered over a longer tunic, its torso shaped with corset seaming.

If there was a theme that linked the short, flirty day wear and the slender evening dresses, it was a focus on the bosom. As well as cutouts, there were strategic drapes, lacy inserts and subtle transparency to make the most of the curves.

Valentino's clients — including Susan Gutfreund, Nan Kempner and Hélène David Weil — all raved about the fabulous workmanship as the designer was feted after the show at the home of Georgina and Ruy Brandolini d'Adda.

Jean-Louis Scherrer's show opened with the unspeakable — Gestapo-type caps with neo-Nazi tailoring, supposedly in homage to Mariene Dietrich. The collection, under its new designer Bernard Perris, ended with the indescribable: a patent leather breastplate, worn with thigh-high boots and chicken-feather ruffles at the rear. In the middle came — middles. The bared midriff was unveiled in lilac chiffon for a Turkish delight creation; exposed in a savagely sliced white lace dress; or appeared beneath a beige suede bra with lacy cutouts.

Perris was overcome with emotion as he took his bow. But where will he find clients for his vision of whip-handled women in stern riding coats, billowing blouses and cavalier boots? And what is such a costume parade supposed to do for the house of Scherrer, now in its second designer in three years?

It was celebration time at Nina Ricci, where designer Gérard Pipart, after 30 years of service, received an Order of Merit Sunday from French Culture Minister Jacques Toubon, who praised Pipart's "modesty, fidelity — and his talent."

Pipart has done well for Ricci, creating a perennial image of flowery femininity. Sunday's show was a bouquet to women — all ruff collars whipped up like crème chantilly and meadow flowers printed on a white piqué jacket; colorful carnations below the feathered bodice of a summer evening dress; and bunches of flowers on the wedding dress worn with a floral diadem.

Clouds sailing across a blue sky above a field of poppies made a summery start at Carven, where designer Maguy Muzzy sent out a conventionally pretty show that did not stretch fashion or audience credulity. She showed long curving jackets and flirty skirts in Easter-season colors like chick yellow or spring green. Straw was the theme and the light-handed evening wear had curlicues of straw as airy decoration. Oliver Lapidus edged couture toward the

future with his hologram dots and prints, although there were still regular sequins framing necklines like Fifth Seas leis, in the sunshine colors that were his theme. Innovative fabrics and textile might be an interesting area of exploration in haute couture. But Lapidus did not bring any modernistic ideas of cut and shape, but rather re-created the 1960s space-age era with his cutouts at midriff or bust.

The reason for some guarded optimism about the future of haute couture is the fact that a new generation is fascinated by craftsmanship. Maurizio Galante, in his third Paris season, wove dreamy spirals and fine lattice work — spider webs of ribbons radiating on a bac crepe shift.

Without a raised slag, the audience could appreciate the work-of-art creations, including three hand-painted dresses of orchids, butterflies and withing snakes. They punctuated a show that was otherwise played out entirely in black and white, down to the white voile curtain fluttering with black feathers.

Reason suggests that haute couture should retreat to the salon, to display the work properly and to distinguish the intricate craft from the broader brush strokes of ready-to-wear. But the need for worldwide media hype demands the big boffo presentations that created the monster models. Reconciling the two opposing needs is couture's current dilemma.

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SHOP WATCH

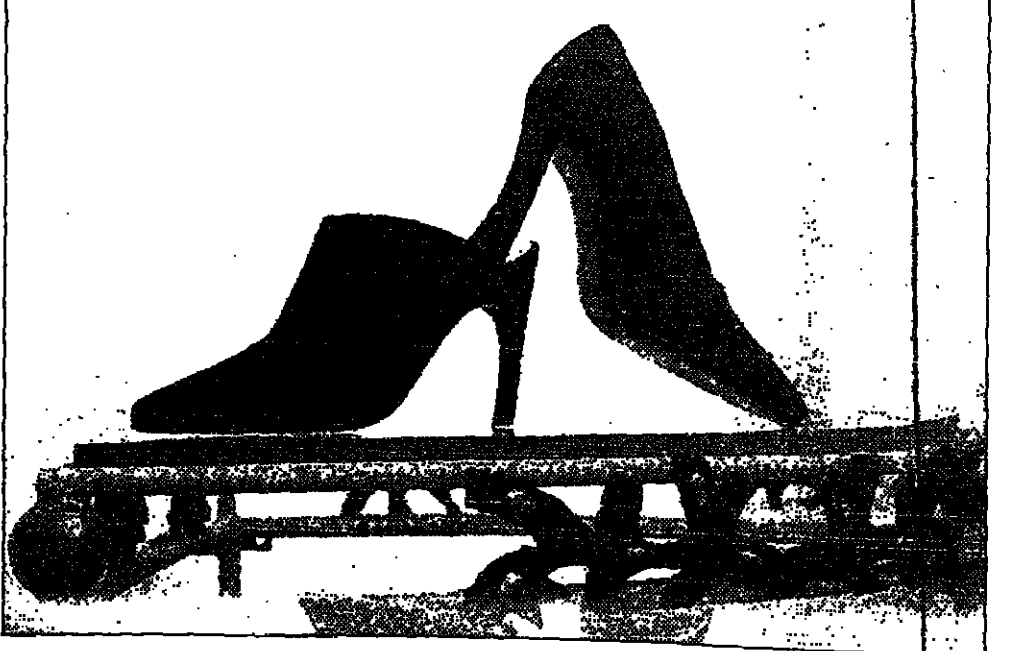
Master Cobbler Sets Up Shop Again

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — You grasp a smooth ankle and stroke a shiny shoe that forms the doorknob of the boutique. In the window teeters a mule in jewel-bright suede with a curving high heel shaped like a comma. It looks as striking now as in 1955 when Roger Vivier's "shocking" stiletto heel was baptized "l'aton choc."

Fifty years after Vivier first made his dramatic mark on footwear fashion at Christian Dior, the grand master cobbler has again set up shop. Vivier, 87, will officially inaugurate his new Left Bank boutique on Saturday, but already during the weekend clients were trying on the suede mules, in emerald, mole brown or sapphire blue, and court shoes with sturdier, shapely heels in scaly python or glossy calf.

The new collection does not display the miracles of craftsmanship and delicate decoration that marked the Dior years, when Vivier would create a scarlet slipper dripping with ruby red drops or a Turkish evening mule embroidered with pearls and sprouting Dior's signature lily-of-the-valley. These art objects, almost too fine to touch the ground, were the subject of a Roger Vivier exhibition at the Musée des Arts de la Mode in the Louvre in 1987.



Stiletto heels on display at Roger Vivier's new Left Bank boutique.

The new shoes, made in the Vendée region of France, are luxurious: Prices start from 1,900 francs (about \$365), rising to four times that for crocodile shoes. Some are re-creations of earlier shapes, others new designs, created by Vivier and produced by the Rautureau brothers who make Freeclaire and other fashion shoes.

This should be Vivier's time again, for fashion is becoming more feminine and glamorous, as it did in the 1950s. And if you want to wear a stiletto shoe, you need a master craftsman to give it shape and balance.

Reflecting Vivier's sculpted heels and toes, the boutique has display shelves edged with stick-coral molded in steel by the sculptor Henri Terts. It is on the Rue de Grenelle which is fast becoming the shoe-shopping street of Paris, with Ferragamo, Charles Khummer, Stephane Kelian and Pado all separated by a few paces.

Roger Vivier, 24 Rue de Grenelle, 75007 Paris.

Suzy Menkes

MARKET DIARY

Quake Aftermath Takes Toll on Yen

Bloomberg Business News
NEW YORK — The dollar rose to a two-week high against the yen on Monday amid concern that Japan would be slow to recover from the earthquake that crippled the country's largest port last week.

"Right now the mood is very somber and bearish for their economy and the yen," said Peter Dembinski, senior currency trader for Bank Julius Baer in New York, as the dollar rose to 99.805 yen from 99.420 on Friday.

Foreign Exchange

The dollar also staged a late recovery against the Deutsche mark after House Speaker Newt Gingrich vowed that Congress would approve President Clinton's financial aid package for Mexico. Passing the package would take pressure off North American financial markets, traders said.

The dollar had slipped for much of the day against the mark on worries about the fate

of the proposed loan guarantees for Mexico.

Analysts predicted the dollar would suffer if Mexico's economic health deteriorated. Mexico is America's third-largest trading partner and their economies are closely linked by the North American Free Trade Agreement.

Mr. Gingrich's comments "took a little uncertainty out of the market," boosting the dollar, said Hugh Walsh, a currency trader at ING Capital Markets.

Against other major currencies, the dollar rose to 1.2703 Swiss francs from 1.2700 on Friday and to 5.2425 French francs from 5.2335 on Friday. The pound rose slightly, however, to \$1.5940 from \$1.5888.

In early Tuesday trading, the New Zealand dollar reached its highest level in more than six years as investors sought a safe place to put their money until turmoil in Asian and American markets eased, traders said. It was quoted at 64.57 U.S. cents, up from 64.40 on Monday.

STOCKS: Japan Hits Wall Street

Continued from Page 9

"an extraordinarily high sense of urgency" in reforming the personal-computer division because it represents about one-sixth of the company's business "and it is underperforming."

Mr. York said IBM's personal-computer brands have been

reorganized into four types, computers are being redesigned to share components, and factories are being consolidated, but the process will take six more months. "This is not rocket science. It is a business of marketing successfully and managing enough material to sell four or five million boxes a year," Mr. York said.

U.S. Stocks

Stocks slipped Monday as brighter prospects for congressional passage of a Mexican aid package offset a plunge in Japanese shares and pessimism about an increase in U.S. interest rates next week.

Strength in oil shares, fueled by better-than-expected earnings from Exxon and Texaco also helped the market.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed 2.02 points lower, at 3,867.41.

Volume on the New York Stock Exchange totaled 325.8 million shares.

Wellcome, the most actively traded NYSE stock, soared 4 1/2%, to 15 1/2%, after Glaxo Holdings agreed to buy its competitor.

Oil stocks were the biggest gainers after surprisingly strong earnings from Texaco, Exxon and Atlantic Richfield, traders said. Exxon rose 1.1% to 63 3/4, and Atlantic Richfield rose 3 1/4% to 10 1/2, and Mobil gained 1.1% to 8 1/2.

The rally in oils countered weaker-than-expected earnings that hurt shares of Stratust Computer, Aldia and Merrill Lynch.

Stratust plunged 10 1/2% to 28 1/2, after the company posted fourth-quarter earnings below analysts' expectations.

Aldia tumbled 5%, to 4 1/4, after the maker of graphite golf club shafts said 1995 sales and profits were expected to fall below 1994 levels.

(Bloomberg, AP)

Via Associated Press Jan. 23

The Dow

Day's closing of the Dow Jones Industrial Average

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Dow Jones Averages

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 Comp 1,242.35 1,242.35 1,242.35 1,242.35 -0.18

Standard & Poor's Indexes

High Low Close Chg
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NYSE Indexes

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 Transp 1,242.35 1,242.35 1,242.35 1,242.35 -0.18

NASDAQ Indexes

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AMEX Stock Index

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Dow Jones Bond Averages

High Low Close Chg
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NYSE Diary

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AMEX Diary

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Previous NASDAQ Diary

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 1,242.35 1,242.35 1,242.35 1,242.35 -0.18
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Spot Commodities

Commodity Today Prev
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 Copper 1,242.35 1,242.35 1,242.35 1,242.35 -0.18

Market Sales

NYSE Today Prev
 3,867.41 3,867.41 3,867.41 3,867.41 -0.05
 1,242.35 1,242.35 1,242.35 1,242.35 -0.18

Industrials

High Low Last Settle Chg
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EUROPEAN FUTURES

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3-MONTH EURO DOLLARS (LIBOR)

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3-MONTH EURO DOLLARS (LIBOR)

Cadbury Courts Dr Pepper/7-Up For U.S. Growth

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Cadbury Schweppes PLC, the British beverage and candy company, said Monday it was engaged in "detailed" negotiations to buy Dr Pepper/Seven-Up Co.

The purchase, which some analysts estimated could cost about £1 billion (\$1.59 billion), would make Cadbury a strong No. 3 to Coca-Cola Co. and PepsiCo Inc. in the U.S. beverage market.

Cadbury already owns 25.3 percent of Dr Pepper/Seven-Up.

A Cadbury takeover of Dr Pepper has been viewed by many beverage industry analysts as inevitable since Cadbury increased its stake with a major purchase of stock in 1993. Shortly afterward, however, Dr Pepper adopted measures to make a takeover more difficult and it has steadfastly refused to give Cadbury representation on its board.

In New York, Dr Pepper/Seven-Up shares were quoted in late trading up \$1.375 at \$31.125, while Cadbury shares fell 12 pence to 387 pence in London.

Neither company would provide financing details, but Cadbury said it would sell £500 million of new shares, less than some analysts had expected.

With little room for expansion in Britain, Cadbury Schweppes is focusing on expanding non-cola sales abroad.

"This merger would allow Cadbury Schweppes to strengthen its position in a consolidating bottler network, which is increasingly favoring Coke and Pepsi," said NatWest Securities in a report issued Monday.

Coca-Cola and PepsiCo have 70 to 80 percent of the U.S. carbonated drinks market. NatWest said the combination of the two businesses would give Cadbury Schweppes about 17 percent of the U.S. carbonated market and half the growing non-cola market. Cadbury now has 11 percent of the \$49 billion-a-year U.S. retail beverage market.

The United States represents a big market for noncolas, which include Cadbury Schweppes' Canada Dry, Crush and Sunkist brands. Last year Cadbury acquired the U.S. company A&W Brands Inc., which makes a popular root beer.

Although Cadbury has aimed for a larger share of the U.S. market for years, the company said Monday that it was not willing to pay so much for Dr Pepper that its earnings would suffer. It said it would buy Dr Pepper/Seven-Up only if the impact on earnings would at least be neutral this year and positive next year and beyond.

In October Cadbury had disclosed in a Securities and Exchange Commission filing that it had held merger talks with Dr Pepper.

(Bloomberg, AP)

Mercedes Sales Accelerate

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DUESSELDORF — Helmut Werner, chief executive of Daimler-Benz AG's subsidiary Mercedes-Benz AG, said its car sales worldwide rose in 1994 and predicted growth in profit and sales in 1995.

Mr. Werner also said the car and truck maker's commercial-vehicle division should return to profit in 1995 after a loss in 1994. "I'm convinced that we will be in the black," he said.

"We have clearly succeeded in creating our own economic climate and have decoupled from the overall sector trend," said Philip Ayton of Barclays de Zoete Wedd.

Keith Haynes, an analyst with Merrill Lynch & Co., downgraded Daimler-Benz to "below average" from "neutral" last week.

Most of the company's growth in commercial-vehicle production came from foreign markets, with particularly strong growth in Southeast Asia and South America, Mr. Werner said.

(Bloomberg, AFP)

unveiled in Düsseldorf on Monday, was expected to lead the way.

Mr. Werner said investment in the commercial division would reach 3.5 billion Deutsche marks (\$2.3 billion) in the next three years, while an additional 3 billion DM would be spent on research and development.

But Daimler-Benz shares fell 22 DM to 709.50 DM on Monday and some analysts were skeptical about the commercial division's turnaround prospects.

"All of their improvement has been outside of Europe, but Europe seems to be the place where they make or lose a profit," said Philip Ayton of Barclays de Zoete Wedd.

Keith Haynes, an analyst with Merrill Lynch & Co., downgraded Daimler-Benz to "below average" from "neutral" last week.

Most of the company's growth in commercial-vehicle production came from foreign markets, with particularly strong growth in Southeast Asia and South America, Mr. Werner said.

(Bloomberg, AFP)

British GDP Grows at 4% Rate

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The British economy expanded a seasonally adjusted 4 percent in the fourth quarter, compared with the like period a year earlier, the Central Statistical Office reported Monday.

Analysts said this increased the likelihood of an interest-rate rise soon.

Gross domestic product, the measure of economic output, rose a higher-than-expected 0.8 percent in the fourth quarter, unchanged from the previous quarter but the 11th successive increase, the office said.

(Bloomberg, AP)

The annual growth rate was down slightly from the 4.1 percent rate recorded in the third quarter of 1994.

"It is estimated that growth in the output of the production industries slowed again in this quarter," a statistics official said.

While industrial production numbers have only been released for November, statistics officials incorporated advance figures for December in the latest GDP estimate.

But the growth pace was expected to slow in the fourth quarter as consumers and businesses felt the effect of recent interest-rate rises and tax increases, analysts said.

For 1994, the economy expanded 4 percent, in line with the chancellor of the Exchequer's forecast in the budget.

The British Treasury welcomed the slowdown in the year-on-year GDP rate and said the growth rate had become more sustainable since the first half of 1994.

But analysts were skeptical that the growth slowdown would be enough to prevent the economy from overheating because demand outstripped production capacity and inflation would be forced higher.

Most economists predicted that the Bank of England would push up bank base rates by half a percentage point.

Regarding the Swissair offer, a spokesman for the Belgian Communications Ministry said Swissair was willing initially to limit its stake to between 49 and 49.9 percent of Sabena's capital, but wanted an agreement from the Belgian government allowing a higher stake to be acquired later if EU law permitted.

The spokesman also said, "In light of the fact that the Belgian state and Air France cannot invest more in Sabena, Swissair has said it is ready to invest the 5 to 6 billion francs of new funds that Sabena needs."

Cash Crisis Imperils Sabena

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — Sabena SA, Belgium's national airline, needs a cash infusion of between 5 billion Belgian francs (\$1.66 billion) and 6 billion francs within several months or will face a complete shutdown, a government official said Monday.

"Sabena is at a crossroads," said Transport Minister Elio Di Rupo. "Either it develops and lives, or we do nothing and the company's survival will be in doubt."

The Belgian government is considering a proposal by Swissair, the Swiss air carrier, to buy 49 percent of Sabena, but that is "the only serious offer on the table," Mr. Di Rupo said.

Sabena lost 4.5 billion francs in 1993 and lost money again in 1994, although results have not yet been announced. The company employs 10,000 people and owns 57 airplanes.

Apart from the need for a cash infusion to reduce debt, analysts have said Sabena needs to forge alliances to help reduce costs.

Luxair, last week turned down Sabena's offer to share pilots and aircraft, and Sabena's alliance with Air France has largely been an unhappy one.

Air France bought a 25 percent stake in Sabena in 1991, but the French national airline needed a 20 billion-franc French (\$3.8 billion) government bailout last year to avoid bankruptcy after accumulating losses of 37 billion francs.

"Air France finds itself in a very difficult situation," Mr. Di Rupo said. "Even if it wanted to help out Sabena, it couldn't."

Regarding the Swissair offer, a spokesman for the Belgian Communications Ministry said Swissair was willing initially to limit its stake to between 49 and 49.9 percent of Sabena's capital, but wanted an agreement from the Belgian government allowing a higher stake to be acquired later if EU law permitted.

The spokesman also said, "In light of the fact that the Belgian state and Air France cannot invest more in Sabena, Swissair has said it is ready to invest the 5 to 6 billion francs of new funds that Sabena needs."

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

Investor's Europe			
Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40	
2300	2300	2300	
2200	2200	2200	
2100	2100	2100	
2000	2000	2000	
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1700	1700	1700	
1600	1600	1600	
1500	1500	1500	
1400	1400	1400	
1300	1300	1300	
1200	1200	1200	
1100	1100	1100	
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800	800	800	
700	700	700	
600	600	600	
500	500	500	
400	400	400	
300	300	300	
200	200	200	
100	100	100	
0	0	0	
Exchange	Index	Monday Close	% Change
Amsterdam AEX		408.05	-0.73
Brussels Stock Index		7,057.01	-1.40
Frankfurt DAX		2,026.83	-1.19
Helsinki HEX		1,822.61	-2.25
London Financial Times 30		2,238.50	-1.77
London FTSE 100		2,954.20	-1.38
Madrid General Index		277.14	-1.60
Milan MIBTEL		10784	+0.07
Paris CAC 40		1,772.84	-2.28
Stockholm SX 16		1,585.48	-1.56
Vienna ATX Index		978.98	-0.64
Zurich SBS		893.28	-1.77

Very briefly:

- The International Maritime Satellite Organization said it had received more than half of the \$2.6 billion needed to launch a worldwide portable-telephone system carried by 12 satellites.
- Switzerland said that its attempts to extend money laundering laws beyond the traditional banking sector had failed and that it would set up a working group to come up with fresh proposals.
- Spie-Batignolles SA shares fell nearly 5 percent after its parent company, Schneider SA, said it was considering reorganizing the French construction company.
- Eurocopter Holding SA, a joint venture between Aerospatiale SNI and Deutsche Aerospace AG said it had a loss in 1994 after sales fell 12 percent, to 9 billion francs (\$1.7 billion). It did not provide other figures but said that the deficit narrowed from that in 1993, when it had a loss of 462 million francs.
- Siemens-Nixdorf Informationssysteme AG said it would buy the remaining stake in Pyramid Technology Corp. of California, for \$207 million. Siemens already held a 17 percent stake in Pyramid, and was its largest shareholder.

AFP, Bloomberg, APX

Workweeks: More Is Less

Reuters

BRUSSELS — British people work the longest hours by far in the European Union, Belgians have the shortest workweeks, according to figures released Monday by Eurostat, the EU statistical office.

But longer hours do not necessarily mean more production, the data show.

The Luxembourg-based office said Britain, where the working

week averaged 43.4 hours for the 1983-92 period, was the only EU country where working hours had increased in that decade.

Of the 12 countries in the EU before 1995, Ireland, Greece, Spain and Portugal also had average workweeks in excess of 40 hours — yet those four, with Britain, trailed the rest of the EU in output per person.

Belgium's working week averaged 38.2 hours, and the average for the EU was 40.3 hours.

BBV Hopeful As Net Rises

Bloomberg Business News

MADRID — Banco Bilbao Vizcaya said Monday its 1994 net profit rose 1.8 percent, to 72.3 billion pesetas (\$548 million), adding it was "frankly optimistic."

BBV, Spain's second-largest commercial bank, said net interest income rose 4.2 percent, to 449 billion pesetas.

Dutch Suit Against SBC Tests Adviser Liability

Reuters

LONDON — Nederlandse Reassurantie Groep Holding NV, the Dutch reinsurance concern, took Swiss Bank Corp. and two other companies to court Monday in a case that will test the limits of financial advisers' responsibilities to their clients.

NRG, the reinsurance unit of Internationale Nederlanden Groep NV, is suing Ernst & Young, the U.S. accounting firm, and Bacon & Woodrow, an actuarial concern, along with SBC for a total of \$375 million (\$592 million) for allegedly giving

it bad advice when NRG bought Victory Reinsurance Co. in July 1990.

After the purchase, Victory was deluged by claims from disasters in the late 1980s — including the Exxon Valdez oil spill and Hurricane Hugo — which drained its funds and left it unable to pay extensive claims.

NRG says the three companies that advised it should have warned that Victory had insufficient reserve funds.

But SBC, Ernst & Young and Bacon & Woodrow deny any fault and say NRG is

trying to blame them for a normal investment that went wrong.

The Dutch company said it knew that big claims from marine and aviation accounts were due when it made the acquisition but was led to believe Victory would suffer a shortfall from the claims of about \$27 million, rather than the eventual deficit of \$255 million.

"If we had known what it was like when we bought it, we never would have bought it," said Charles Humphreys, a solicitor representing NRG.

Computer Associates Reports Record Financial Results.

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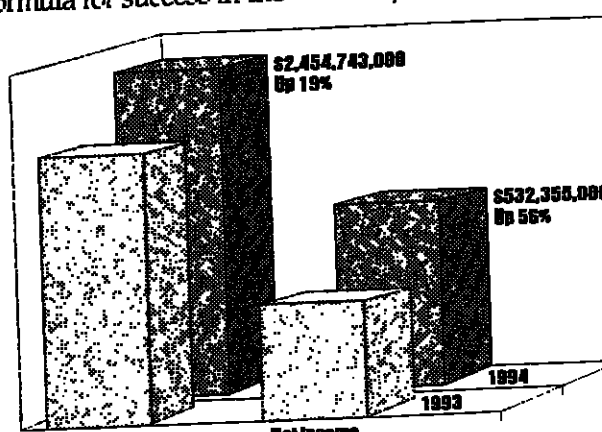
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1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

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ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ।
 श्रीकृष्णार्चनं सर्वपापहर्त्रे ।
 श्रीगुरुभक्त्या यत्प्रणम्यते
 तच्छ्रीकृष्णाय नमः ॥

[The page contains dense, illegible handwritten text in Devanagari script, likely bleed-through from the reverse side. The handwriting is cursive and fills most of the page area.]

هكذا من الارض

ASIA/PACIFIC

Asian Central Banks Plan Ways to Protect Currencies

HONG KONG — Responding to concern that speculators may target their currencies for devaluation, central bankers from Hong Kong and five Southeast Asian nations met this weekend to discuss possible defense strategies, the Hong Kong Monetary Authority said Monday.

"The central bankers exchanged information concerning speculative activity and where it has occurred in their currencies," said a spokesman for the Monetary Authority, the territory's central bank. The central bankers "agreed to keep in touch and exchange information."

Several Asian countries were forced to defend their currencies earlier this month amid concern brought on by the devaluation of the Mexican peso. After the interventions, representatives of the Monetary Authority and the central banks of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand agreed to meet to exchange information about institutions and individuals speculating against their currencies.

Rafael Buenaventura, president of the Bankers Association of the Philippines, said he would support a system by which countries in the region shared information on speculators.

"It would probably be a good idea," said Mr. Buenaventura, who is also president of Philippine Commercial International Bank. "I suppose if they get the data, they could call and exercise some mutual sanction."

The central bankers also agreed not to tell anyone exactly what strategies they discussed or how they intended to dig up information on potential speculators.

"I can't add more than what's in the statement," a spokesman for the Monetary Authority said. "We will work with other banks in the region and keep in close contact. By doing this, it will help to curb speculation in the region."

Edgardo Zalcita, deputy governor of the Philippine central bank, said the central bankers had exchanged stories and statistics about assaults on their currencies that occurred on Jan. 12 and 13.

Analysts linked the battering of the currencies to the peso's problems in Mexico. Fund managers sold off stocks in emerging markets, many said, and currency speculators attempted to take advantage of the situation.

Mr. Zalcita, who represented the Philippines

at the meeting, said: "Everyone was saying there should be some sort of information-gathering system so that you can react more quickly and effectively. But there were no concrete agreements about what to do."

Mr. Zalcita also acknowledged the difficulties in identifying and punishing speculators. Cooperation among monetary authorities in Hong Kong and Southeast Asia, he said, could lead to an exchange of information on institutions that speculate heavily.

A San Francisco-based hedge-fund manager, who insisted on anonymity, said that speculators may make another run on the Hong Kong dollar but that any such efforts would likely be thwarted by the Monetary Authority.

"It's ludicrous to think the peg could be broken," he said, citing Hong Kong's \$43 billion in foreign currency reserves that could be used to support the Hong Kong dollar.

Hong Kong has pegged its currency to the U.S. dollar since 1983, targeting a value of 7.8 Hong Kong dollars to \$1. Over the past two years, the Hong Kong unit has been trading above the target, with a U.S. dollar worth just 7.72 Hong Kong dollars. Earlier this month, however, heavy selling of the Hong Kong currency pushed the exchange rate to 7.740, the U.S. dollar's highest since it touched 7.790 on June 25, 1993.

The plunge of the Mexican peso since Dec. 20 — and the slide of more than 40 percent in Mexican stocks that has accompanied it — has reminded many international investors that some of the world's fastest-growing economies are not immune from currency devaluations.

Indeed, central bankers in several Asian countries have been forced to defend their currencies during the past two weeks by raising interest rates. Central bankers in the Philippines and Indonesia last week raised rates to show their determination to support their currencies, and the Thai central bank offered foreigners a special deal to buy the Thai baht.

The hedge-fund manager said that the question of whether Asian currencies again come under pressure depends on what happens in Mexico. "If Mexico looks positive, then the pressure will be off all world currencies," he said. "I think it will all blow over." (Bloomberg, Reuters)

Low Bids Forecast For Land Auction In Hong Kong

HONG KONG — An auction Wednesday of government land is expected to draw weak response, hurting Hong Kong's already flagging real estate market, property analysts said Monday.

The government is auctioning a 16,770-square-meter (180,000-square-foot) industrial site at Ap Lei Chau on Hong Kong island. Also, in the New Territories, it is auctioning an 11,280-square-meter commercial site at Fanling and a 6,500-square-meter residential site at Sha Tin.

Analysts predicted the Fanling and Ap Lei Chau sites would not reach minimum prices set by the government and would be withdrawn from sale, sending gloomy signals to the market.

"The market is in a very depressed state," said Franklin Lam, a property analyst with Salomon Brothers Inc. "Prices have come down by 30 to 25 percent from their offer prices."

The residential site at Sha Tin will test the appetite of apartment developers who have been slashing prices to draw interest, noted analysts.

"If the site is bidding at lower prices, it will be an indication for the property market," said Jenny Ting, a property analyst at Mansion House Securities Ltd. "The market is still very nervous

because some prices are still coming down."

Last month, for the first time in a decade, Hong Kong's government withdrew a residential site from auction when it attracted no bids.

A year ago, Hong Kong eclipsed Tokyo as the world's most expensive city in which to rent office space, and a buoyant economy saw rents double for luxury housing.

But rising U.S. interest rates and a diving Hong Kong stock market in 1994 took the froth off the market. Government measures to dampen speculation and bring housing within reach of first-home buyers also lowered some prices.

Consumer Prices Rise
Hong Kong consumer prices in December were 9.5 percent higher than they were a year earlier, as inflation continued to hound the colony. Agence France-Presse reported Monday.

The Census and Statistics Department said the increase in vegetable prices in December, triggered by bad weather, was largely to blame for sustaining the high level of the composite consumer price index.

The Hang Seng consumer price index, which reflects the impact of inflation on high-income households, was up 10.3 percent.

Australia Assails U.S. Dairy Move

CANBERRA — Australia's dairy farmers and government reacted angrily Monday to a United States decision to ship subsidized dairy products to some of Australia's traditional markets in Asia.

Trade Minister Bob McMullan said the government and dairy industry were "deeply disappointed" by the U.S. action, saying it would "massively increase" the supply of dairy products in Australia's markets.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture announced Friday it would allow exports of as much as 114,000 metric tons of subsidized milk powder, 37,650 tons of butter and 3,850 tons of cheese to Asia and Latin America in the first half of this year.

"It's certainly an excessive reaction to domestic political pressures and their failure to win market share in Asia," Mr. McMullan said. "If they want to come and sell dairy products in Asia, that's their business. It's a free market. The problem is we don't want them subsidizing it."

U.S. officials, however, defended the action. "We wouldn't be trying to go after the entire import markets of any of those countries where they've been traditional markets of Australia," said Richard Rominger, deputy secretary of agriculture, "but if these markets have been growing, we would want our growers to have a chance there as well."

Australian farmers predicted they would lose 20 million Australian dollars (\$15 million) as the subsidized products depressed prices. (Reuters, Bloomberg)

Investor's Asia				
Hong Kong Hang Seng	Singapore Straits Times	Tokyo Nikkei 225		
11000	2400	22000		
10000	2300	21000		
9000	2200	20000		
8000	2100	19000		
7000	2000	18000		
1994	1994	1994		
Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	6,967.93	7,278.10	-4.26
Singapore	Straits Times	1,916.94	2,028.61	-5.50
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1,861.80	1,878.40	-0.88
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	17,785.49	18,840.22	-5.60
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	650.10	685.13	-5.09
Bangkok	SET	1,191.26	1,251.72	-4.83
Seoul	Composite Stock	935.38	955.11	-2.07
Taipei	Weighted Price	6,295.04	6,431.99	-2.13
Manila	PSE	2,421.43	2,462.65	-1.67
Jakarta	Stock Index	436.16	446.08	-2.22
New Zealand	NZSE-40	1,947.61	1,957.44	-0.50
Bombay	National Index	1,700.78	1,742.24	-2.38

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

City Horse Trading Ltd. of Hong Kong and Urban Development Service Co. of Vietnam reached a tentative accord to build a 100-hectare (247-acre) ministry in Ho Chi Minh City, in what would be the country's largest international joint venture. The Dream Land project is to include a massive housing development as well as offices, hotels, stores, schools, hospitals, sports facilities and parks.

• **Christie's International PLC** said it was acquiring a 40 percent stake in its Hong Kong and Taiwan auction business, owned by John Swire & Sons Ltd.; it did not disclose terms.

• **China** said it would invest 100 billion yuan (\$12 billion) by 2000 to expand its passenger-car industry and plans to raise output to 4.2 million cars a year by 2010 from 250,000 last year.

• **Woolworths Ltd.** said sales rose 11 percent in the 14 weeks ended Jan. 8, to 3.63 billion Australian dollars (\$2 billion) and predicted earnings for the period would be up at least 12 percent.

• **South Korea's** economy is expected to grow 7.3 percent this year, fueled by rising consumption and investments in construction, the central bank said. (AFP, Reuters, Bloomberg, AP)

Eunetcom Sees 1995 Sales Growth from Asia Pacific

SINGAPORE — Eunetcom, a French-German telecommunication joint venture, expects revenue to hit \$100 million in 1995, with a significant portion coming from the Asia-Pacific region, an executive said Monday.

"We are going to see Asia represent a growing part of the revenues in the next three to five years," said Hugues Ferreboeuf, Eunetcom's vice president of marketing. "Asia will probably contribute about 20 to 30 percent. We are expecting an annual turnover of \$100 million in 1995."

That figure "will mean a growth rate

of 300 to 400 percent since the joint venture became operational 16 months ago," he added.

Eunetcom develops, manages and consults on international computer networks and communications infrastructure, mainly for European and American multinational corporations.

France Telecom SA and Deutsche Telekom AG each hold 50 percent in the company.

Mr. Ferreboeuf said the Asian region now contributes only about 5 percent to group revenue. But the company plans to expand, he said, including venturing

into the emerging markets of China, India and Vietnam.

"We are going to promote actively our services in Asia. Singapore is a starting point of this expansion," he said.

With the liberalization of the region's telecommunications industry, Mr. Ferreboeuf said he expected the market to grow tremendously.

Herbert Müller, managing director of Deutsche Telekom Asia-Pacific region, said that as multinational corporations set up offices and headquarters in the region, Eunetcom will be able to offer services to them and benefit from their growth.

Separately, Alcatel Alsthom SA of France is to invest \$300 million in China's fledgling telecommunications industry in the next three years to increase its presence in the world's largest market.

That is as much as Alcatel has invested in the sector over the past two years, company chairman Pierre Suard said in Beijing at the weekend.

"It reflects our long-term confidence in the market," Mr. Suard said. The investment will enable Alcatel to "establish a manufacturing base from which we can target other developing countries in Asia Pacific," he said.

His Influence Waning, Patten Calls for a Smooth Transition

HONG KONG — Chris Patten, Hong Kong's governor, said Monday that his influence was waning and that international investors now look increasingly to Beijing for reassurances on Hong Kong's future business climate.

"Clearly there comes a point, and I suspect it has come, when my reassurances about the business atmosphere and related matters after 1997 are rather

less important to investors and businessmen than what Chinese officials are saying," he said in a speech to Hong Kong's Foreign Correspondents' Club.

Mr. Patten said he hoped China's decisions on matters related to Hong Kong would not be arrived at slower following the death of Deng Xiaoping, China's senior leader. "Whoever are the principal leaders in Beijing will face the same agenda both here and throughout China in the

next few years," he said. "I hope decisions won't be delayed or postponed, and I'm sure that the leadership in China will continue with the economic revolution begun so notably by Deng Xiaoping."

But a host of transition issues crucial to Hong Kong's well-being remain unresolved, and Mr. Patten urged China not to put off decisions regarding matters such as the right of abode for current Hong Kong residents, the territory's ap-

peals-court system, and the future of civil servants under a Chinese administration.

"Too many uncertainties have been left unresolved," he said. "Putting off decisions, whether it is done by the Hong Kong government or by anyone else, means there will be a very great deal to do the closer we get to 1997 if we are to secure the smooth transition that everyone in Hong Kong wishes to see."

Indonesia To Entice Investors

JAKARTA — Forecasting that foreign investment levels would decline this year, Indonesia said Monday that it was considering incentives to entice global investors.

"Approved foreign investment jumped too high in calendar year 1994," said Investment Minister Santyoto Sasrowardoyo. "I don't think we can achieve that level without giving more incentives, especially for areas in Eastern Indonesia and certain parts of Western Indonesia."

"For example, I think we should give investors tax deductions if they build their own infrastructure," he said.

Total approved foreign investment in Indonesia soared to \$23.7 billion in 1994 from \$8 billion in 1993.

Mr. Santyoto said Indonesia was relying on foreign capital to fuel its economy, projected to grow by about 7 percent in 1995. Earlier this month, Indonesia's coordinating minister for industry and trade said the government would streamline licensing procedures as part of deregulation measures aimed at attracting foreign investors.

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Monday's 3 p.m.

This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded National Market securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

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12	Alarm	13	Alarm	14	Alarm	15	Alarm	16	Alarm	17	Alarm	18	Alarm	19	Alarm	20	Alarm	21	Alarm	22	Alarm	23	Alarm	24	Alarm	25	Alarm	26	Alarm	27	Alarm	28	Alarm	29	Alarm	30	Alarm	31	Alarm	32	Alarm	33	Alarm	34	Alarm	35	Alarm	36	Alarm	37	Alarm	38	Alarm	39	Alarm	40	Alarm	41	Alarm	42	Alarm	43	Alarm	44	Alarm	45	Alarm	46	Alarm	47	Alarm	48	Alarm	49	Alarm	50	Alarm	51	Alarm	52	Alarm	53	Alarm	54	Alarm	55	Alarm	56	Alarm	57	Alarm	58	Alarm	59	Alarm	60	Alarm	61	Alarm	62	Alarm	63	Alarm	64	Alarm	65	Alarm	66	Alarm	67	Alarm	68	Alarm	69	Alarm	70	Alarm	71	Alarm	72	Alarm	73	Alarm	74	Alarm	75	Alarm	76	Alarm	77	Alarm	78	Alarm	79	Alarm	80	Alarm	81	Alarm	82	Alarm	83	Alarm	84	Alarm	85	Alarm	86	Alarm	87	Alarm	88	Alarm	89	Alarm	90	Alarm	91	Alarm	92	Alarm	93	Alarm	94	Alarm	95	Alarm	96	Alarm	97	Alarm	98	Alarm	99	Alarm	100	Alarm
12	Alarm	13	Alarm	14	Alarm	15	Alarm	16	Alarm	17	Alarm	18	Alarm	19	Alarm	20	Alarm	21	Alarm	22	Alarm	23	Alarm	24	Alarm	25	Alarm	26	Alarm	27	Alarm	28	Alarm	29	Alarm	30	Alarm	31	Alarm	32	Alarm	33	Alarm	34	Alarm	35	Alarm	36	Alarm	37	Alarm	38	Alarm	39	Alarm	40	Alarm	41	Alarm	42	Alarm	43	Alarm	44	Alarm	45	Alarm	46	Alarm	47	Alarm	48	Alarm	49	Alarm	50	Alarm	51	Alarm	52	Alarm	53	Alarm	54	Alarm	55	Alarm	56	Alarm	57	Alarm	58	Alarm	59	Alarm	60	Alarm	61	Alarm	62	Alarm	63	Alarm	64	Alarm	65	Alarm	66	Alarm	67	Alarm	68	Alarm	69	Alarm	70	Alarm	71	Alarm	72	Alarm	73	Alarm	74	Alarm	75	Alarm	76	Alarm	77	Alarm	78	Alarm	79	Alarm	80	Alarm	81	Alarm	82	Alarm	83	Alarm	84	Alarm	85	Alarm	86	Alarm	87	Alarm	88	Alarm	89	Alarm	90	Alarm	91	Alarm	92	Alarm	93	Alarm	94	Alarm	95	Alarm	96	Alarm	97	Alarm	98	Alarm	99	Alarm	100	Alarm

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Monday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

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- Sales figures are unreliable. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 12 weeks plus the current week and not the longer term or stock dividend amounting to 20 percent or more has been paid; the year's high-low range and the average price are also given.
- Dividend dates are annual disbursements based on the latest date of dividends.
- (no dividend) no dividend
- (annual rate) annual dividend
- (annual rule) annual dividend plus stock dividend.
- (distribution) distribution
- div — called.
- div — dividend declared or sold in preceding 12 months.
- div — Canadian firms, subject to 10% non-residence tax.
- div — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
- div — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken.
- div — dividend declared or paid this year, on accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
- div — dividend declared or paid this year. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
- div — new deal delivery
- P/E — price-earnings ratio.
div — dividend declared or sold in preceding 17 months, plus stock dividends.- div — Dividend begins with date of split.
- div — sales.
- div — dividend paid in stock in preceding 17 months, estimated cash flow on an ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
- u — new victory bid.
- u — trading halted.
- vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under Chapter 11 Act, or securities assumed by such corporation.
- wa — when distributed.
- wf — when issued.
- wr — with warrants.
- x — without warrants or ex-rights.
- xd — ex-distribution.
- yw — without warrant.
- y — ex-dividend and sales in full.
- y — yield.

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Jul. 23, 1995

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SPORTS

Quiet John Stockton, the Passing Fancy Guard Who'll Break Magic's Mark

By Ira Berkow

New York Times Service

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah — Like a typical tourist, the dark-haired man with the video camera and wife and their three small children in tow was filming the merry scene along the crowded Ramblas, the heart of Barcelona, during the Olympic Games in 1992 when a woman caught his attention.

She was a vision in red, white and blue, wearing a flowing scarf in the Stars and Stripes, a skirt of the same ilk and a T-shirt with an imprint of the Dream Team.

"Do you mind if I get you on camera?" the man asked her.

"Certainly not," said the woman. "Are you a fan of the Dream Team?" asked the man.

"Oh yes," gushed the woman, "and I just saw Charles Barkley down the street! And I've seen Magic Johnson, too!"

"So have I," said the man. "Are you American, too?" the woman asked. And just before the man replied, his son Houston, then 4, pointed to a face on her shirt and said, "Daddy!"

The woman looked down at the shirt, and then at the man behind the camera. "Is that you?" she asked. "Are you John Stockton?"

"Well, yes," said John Stockton.

The woman flushed, a bit embarrassed. "I just saw Charles Barkley down the street!" she repeated. "And Magic Johnson, too!"

It was not news to John Stockton, point guard supreme, that he would go unrecognized—even by a basketball fan—for he often gets lost in crowds. Sometimes he is so self-effacing as a team player that he seems, at 6 feet, 1 inch (1.86 meters) and 175 pounds (80 kilos), to even vanish on a basketball court. Unless you watch carefully, appreciating the deftness of his craft, the pure professionalism.

And next week, or within the next few games, he will ever so unobtrusively, well, pass his former Dream Team teammate, Magic Johnson, as the career assists leader in the National Basketball Association.

"He's so good, you begin to take him for granted," said Karl Malone, the All-Star forward and Stockton's teammate on the Utah Jazz for 10 seasons. "I've just come to always expect the perfect pass from him. And I get it. And I was thinking not long ago, even I don't appreciate him as much as I should. And I know one day years from now when we're both retired, and I'm on a tractor on my ranch in Arizona, I'll get off and go to a phone and call him. And I'll

just say, 'Damn, Stock, how ya doing?'"

Going into Monday night's game against Dallas, Stockton stood 44 assists behind Oscar Robertson and 78 behind Johnson, who compiled 9,921 in 374 games (Stockton has played 854 games), and is averaging 12.1 assists a game, slightly above his career average of 11.5.

He is, as usual, leading the league in this department and, as usual, he is one of the NBA's leaders in steals. He has won the assists title the past seven seasons, and if he wins it again this season he will tie Bob Cousy for having done so the most consecutive seasons.

Stockton is the most uncommon of performers, one who favors that the limelight shine elsewhere.

"He has to be the most unselfish athlete in any major sport," said Jim Chones, a color analyst for the Cleveland Cavaliers, who played 10 years in the American Basketball Association and the NBA. "He always looks to pass first—to create—and shooting is second. How he does it, and why he does it, is a lost art."

One could no more imagine John Stockton dying his hair green, for example, or throwing a tantrum at a coach's decision or beating his chest and howling after committing a

good play than seeing him do something dumb on the court.

"I have an ego like everyone else," he said recently. "I want to be recognized as a good ball player." Even though he has been an All-Star for the past six seasons, and was named to the all-NBA first team last season, he is only fifth in balloting for Western Conference guards for this year's All-Star game.

"Fifth was pretty good," he said.

Sometimes he is so self-effacing as a team player that he seems to almost vanish on the basketball court.

with a smile. "But does that voting really matter?"

"He's a small Magic Johnson," said K. C. Jones, the Hall of Fame backcourtman and current assistant coach of the Detroit Pistons. "He always seems to make the right decision at the right time. But every now and then he makes a boo-boo and you go, 'Wow!'"

"You get the impression that he's not all that quick, or strong," said David Benoit, a teammate, "and he's

not really flashy. I mean, his passes are usually straightforward, nothing behind the back or between the legs, and rarely a no-look. I know that a lot of other point guards in the league, especially black guys, have said, 'I can take that little white guy.' And then he makes dead meat out of them."

Like who?

"Take your pick," Benoit replied. "When I first came into the league," said Johnny Dawkins, a veteran point guard with the Pistons, "I thought I could take him pretty easily. But I learned that you can't relax for a second with him. He sees everything on the court, and he's aware of everything."

"You stand up for a moment and he's got that quick first step and he's got you on his hip, and he's either laying the ball in the hoop or dishing off to somebody for a basket. And then when you least expect it, when the game is on the line, he'll pull up for a 3-pointer and hit one at the buzzer."

He will use everything at his disposal, or in his arsenal, to make the play, including pushing a forearm into a rival's throat as he drives, and getting the foul called on the other player when he retaliates, or jabbing an elbow into a defender's ribs, or pulling on a bigger player's

jersey when he sets one of his strong picks.

"Stockton's one of the dirtiest players in the league," the Nuggets' Robert Pack said recently. "But if he can get away with it, more power to him."

"Sure, and I'll bet Robert Pack never grabbed ahold of anyone's jersey," said the Jazz coach, Jerry Sloan. "That stuff hardly accounts for John's greatness."

One sees John Stockton dribbling downcourt, ever poker-faced, his hair falling across his forehead, a small cowl-like flap, his deep-set hazel eyes surveying the scene, and teammates cutting here and there off screens.

"And you can't take your eyes off him," said the rookie forward Jamie Watson. "I have, and I've been hit in the head and the back, and even on my hands. But John never criticizes—that's not his style. He understands that you won't be able to catch all his passes."

He has big hands for a relatively small man, as large as those of his former teammate Mark Ivarson, who was nearly 7 feet tall. One advantage of such huge hands is that Stockton can throw a pass with one hand by palming the ball off the dribble.

"Most other guys have to pick the

ball up to grip it with two hands before they can pass," said Jeff Hornacek, the team's other starting guard. "But I marvel at his anticipation. Like a quarterback, I'll come around off a pick and in the split second I'm open, the ball will just be just sitting there waiting to be shot."

Oscar Robertson said that assists these days have often been devalued. Many are given even though a player who receives a pass has, as Robertson said, "taken four or five dribbles and made another move to score."

Hornacek said: "That's not the case with John. Almost all his passes lead immediately to a basket."

A remarkable one, for example, occurred near the end of a recent home game and capped a victory over Cleveland. He was surrounded by three players near midcourt and lofted a pass to Antoine Carr, who was beside the basket.

Later, it was mentioned to Stockton: "You couldn't possibly have seen Carr when three bigger guys were on you with their hands up."

"I saw the other two Cavs cutting off the lanes on the sides and knew we had to have someone open around the basket," he replied. "That wasn't hard to figure out."

No, not for John Stockton, it wasn't.

Virginia Stretches Past Georgia Tech

The Associated Press

Virginia has shown it wants to play that extra five minutes. Ten, if it has to.

The 18th-ranked Cavaliers continued their remarkable overtime streak at home Sunday with an 88-85 victory over No. 22 Georgia Tech that was their second double-overtime triumph in a week.

They have won their last seven overtime games and 15 of 17 dating to the 1987-88 season.

Cory Alexander was the latest hero for Virginia, scoring 24

COLLEGE HIGHLIGHTS

points and sinking the decisive 3-pointer with 30 seconds left in the second overtime in the Atlantic Coast Conference game.

"I always feel like we can wear teams down," said Alexander, who also had seven assists, "and when we get to that point of a game, we're in better shape than everybody else."

Still, the Yellow Jackets took the lead three times in the second overtime, the last at 85-83 on two free throws by Travis Best with 40 seconds left.

Alexander hit his 3-pointer 10 seconds later. Best missed a runner in the lane with 10 seconds left, then Harold Deane grabbed the rebound, was fouled and made two free throws with 3.6 seconds left.

The Cavaliers also got 19 points and 13 rebounds from Junior Burroughs as they defeated the Yellow Jackets for the second straight time after nine consecutive losses to them.

James Forrest led Georgia Tech with 29 points and 11 rebounds.

No. 8 Maryland 84, North Carolina St. 67: The visiting Terrapins shot 71 percent in the second half of the ACC game and gave coach Gary Williams his 300th victory. Joe Smith led Maryland with 26 points.

Villanova 66, No. 10 Georgetown 60: The host Wildcats had a 17-point halftime lead cut to 54-52 with four minutes left, but held on as Kerry Kittles sank a 3-pointer with 1:30 to play to make it 59-52 in the Big East game.

Jonathan Haynes had 21 points for Villanova; Othella Harrington topped the Hoyas with 21 points. Georgetown freshman Allen Iverson was hampered by a sprained right ankle and had two points in 10 minutes, all in the first half.

No. 12 Michigan St. 73, Michigan 71: Shawn Respert scored all but three of his 33 points in the second half of the Big Ten game as the visiting Spartans ended a four-game losing streak against the Wolverines.

Oklahoma St. 85, No. 16 Missouri 78: Bryant Reeves scored 28 points and Kandy Rutherford scored 15 of his 23 on 3-pointers in the Big Eight game as the Cowboys ended the Tigers' streak of 13 straight regular-season road victories.

No. 24 Florida 62, Tennessee 47: Andrew DeClercq had 16 points and 14 rebounds to lead the Gators to the road victory, their eighth consecutive win over the Volunteers.



RIGHT NET, WRONG TIME — Brett Lindros, playing right wing for the Islanders, crashed into the visiting Senators' net and drew a two-minute delay-of-game penalty. The goalie, Craig Billington, made 36 saves, the last on Steve Thomas in overtime, to preserve a 3-3 tie against New York in Ottawa's first game of the NHL season.

Suns Nip Magic As OT Expires

The Associated Press

The game between this season's two top title contenders went down to the last second of overtime. The game between former champions wasn't nearly as close.

Orlando's contest in Phoenix lived up to the hype Sunday night, going into overtime before a foul by Anfernee Hardaway sent Elliot Perry to the line for the free throw that gave the Suns a 111-110 victory.

It was supposed to be a test of how the no-center Suns could handle Shaquille

NBA HIGHLIGHTS

O'Neal, but the Magic's big man didn't dominate. Despite finishing with 24 points, he missed three shots in the first two minutes of overtime.

"We never thought we could shut Shaq down, and tonight we didn't shut him down," said Phoenix's coach, Paul Westphal. "He missed some shots he ordinarily makes, so we're not going to take credit."

Dennis Scott's shooting kept Orlando in contention. He sank seven 3-pointers, to finish with 23 points, while Dan Majerle had 28 for Phoenix and Charles Barkley added 25 points, 14 rebounds and 9 assists.

But O'Neal didn't have nearly as much trouble in Phoenix as Houston's Hakeem Olajuwon did in Chicago. Last season's MVP missed 16 of 18 shots and finished with a season-low 15 points as the Bulls routed the Rockets, 100-81.

Even though the Rockets and the Bulls had won the last four NBA titles, their meeting was just another game. The Rockets lost for the fourth time in five games. The Bulls were just glad to get above .500.

Chicago's Will Perdue, Luc Longley and Bill Wennington were partly responsible for Olajuwon's struggles, outscoring him by 17-15 and outbounding him by 17-14.

"He had a cold night and struggled to finish his shots," Longley said, "but we got in his way now and again."

SIDELINES

Michelson Wins in U.S. Golf

TUCSON, Arizona (AP) — Phil Mickelson recovered from an inconsistent front nine to win the Northern Telecom Open and become the first man to win the same tournament as an amateur and a professional.

Mickelson shot 4-under-par 68 Sunday for a four-round total of 269. He parred the last three holes after pulling into a tie with Jim Gallagher Jr., who bogeyed the 18th when he three-putted from 45 feet and Mickelson made a 2-putter. Gallagher shot 69 and finished in a tie with Scott Simpson at 270.

• The Walker Cup, the biennial competition between top amateur golfers from the United States and the British Isles, will be played at the Nairn Golf Club near Inverness, Scotland, in 1999.

For the Record

Dom Capers, the defensive coordinator of the Pittsburgh Steelers, was hired as the first head coach of the expansion Carolina Panthers.

Mike Krzyzewski, one of the most successful coaches in U.S. college basketball, told the Duke team he will not be back this season as he attempts to recover from surgery on a ruptured disk in his back. (NYT)

China should be barred from competing in this summer's Pan Pacific Championships in Atlanta because 10 of its swimmers tested positive for banned drugs last year, the board of directors of the U.S. Swimming Federation recommended. (AP)

Frank Anderson, 38, who as a Greco-Roman world champion was among Sweden's most revered athletes before turning to pro wrestling in the United States, was convicted in Gothenburg of buying banned growth hormones and fined and given a suspended two-year prison sentence. (AP)

Quotable

• Cortez Kennedy of the Seattle Seahawks, on allegations that players at his alma mater, Miami, were paid for big plays: "You reporters shouldn't be digging dirt. I don't think it's right—reporting some false stuff and some stuff that may be true."

• Promoter Bob Arum on the upcoming Super Bowl: "If I ever made a match like that in boxing, I don't think the commission would allow it."

For investment information
Read THE MONEY REPORT
every Saturday in the NYT

DENNIS THE MENACE



I LIKE SAYING GOODBYE TO MR. WILSON. IT'S NICE TO SEE HIM SMILE.

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form the names of four famous people.

LAQUI

HEWIG

ENGRYT

NEWECH

Write the correct letters in the squares below, one letter to each square, to form the names of four famous people.

Print answer here: A

Yesterday's: Jumbling: PATCH LIVEN CHERRY SOUCE

Answer: There are no letters in any jumbling today.

To subscribe in Germany
just call, toll free,
0130 84 85 85

PEANUTS



YOU COULD WRITE A WHOLE NOVEL ABOUT MY LIFE.

IT COULD START RIGHT FROM THE DAY I WAS BORN

Born Crabby

GARFIELD



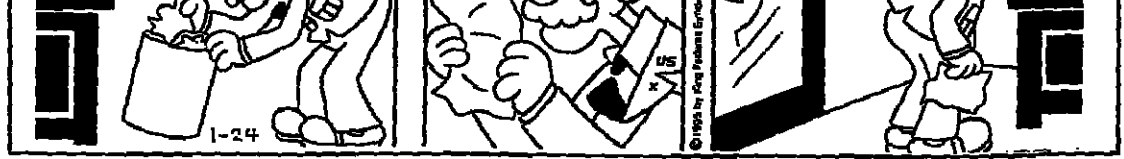
IS YOUR COFFEE TOO STRONG, GARFIELD?

I DON'T KNOW

BEFORE I COULD TASTE IT, IT GOT UP AND WALKED AWAY

JIM DAVIS 1-24

BEETLE BAILEY

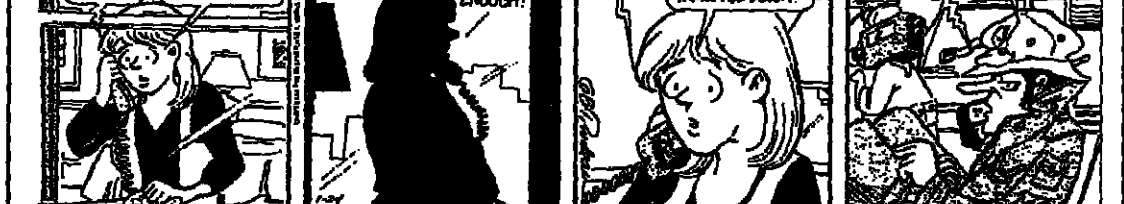


YOU LEARN A LOT LOOKING IN WASTE-BASKETS AFTER OFFICE HOURS

IT IS NOT FAT!

NOX WALKER

DOONESBURY



EXPLANATION, CONT'D

DOONESBURY

CALVIN AND HOBBS



AS AN ARTIST, I'LL SPEAK TO FUTURE GENERATIONS LONG AFTER I'M GONE!

SMART THINKING

I CALL THIS "THE DESCENDING STAIRCASE."

WIZARD of ID



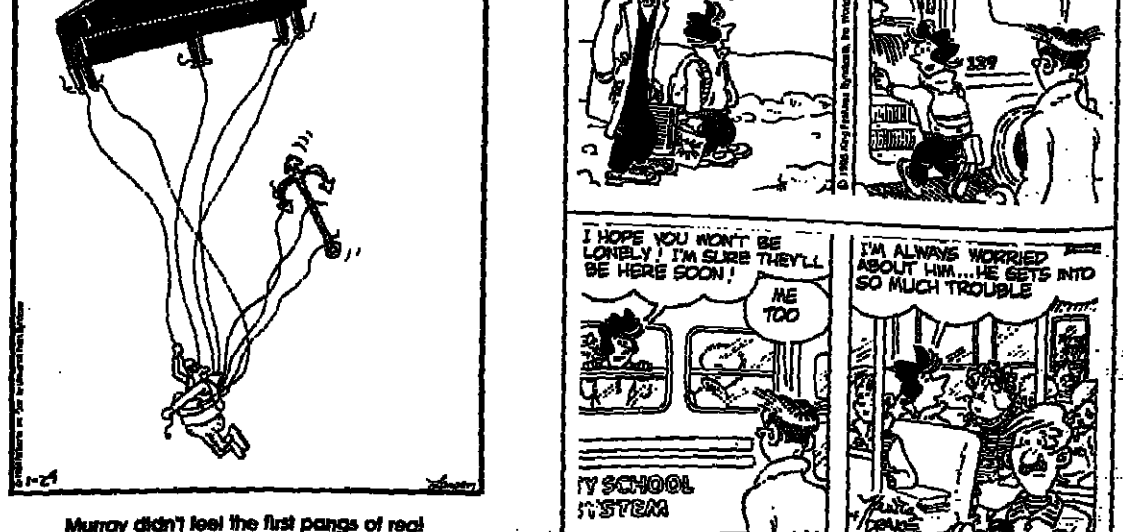
WHAT ARE YOU DOING TO REDUCE SPENDING?

I'VE CUT THE MILITARY TO THE BONE!

WHAT ELSE?

THE INVADERS WILL TAKE CARE OF THE REST

THE FAR SIDE



Murray didn't feel the first pangs of real panic until he pulled the emergency cord.

THE FAR SIDE

BLONDIE

SPORTS



Naoko Sawamatsu, having beaten Mary Joe Fernandez, had two good reasons to cheer while two-time champion Stefan Edberg couldn't believe he was playing so well and still losing.



Krickstein Magic: Edberg Vanishes

Novotna, Fernandez, Martin Also Upset, Agassi Triumphs

The Associated Press

MELBOURNE — Not since John McEnroe was thrown out five years earlier had the laid-back Australian Open rocked like this, 30,000 feet stomping, 15,000 voices screaming.

The crowd had gotten into an upset mood early on when former two-time champion Stefan Edberg fell in five dramatic sets to Aaron Krickstein. And no sooner had Edberg exited than the No. 3 women's seed, Jana Novotna, succumbed, 7-5, 6-0, in a tumult of errors to the 96th-ranked Angelica Gavaldon, a Southern Californian who plays for Mexico and wonders whether she's a reincarnated Aussie.

"Maybe in my past life I was born here or something," Gavaldon said, trying to explain her success.

Yevgeny Kafelnikov, seeded 10th, had knocked out No. 8 Todd Martin, 6-1, 6-4, 6-2, and Naoko Sawamatsu — buoyed by news that her best friend had survived the Kobe earthquake — bounced off two-time finalist and No. 11 seed Mary Joe Fernandez, 6-4, 7-6 (7-5), to gain her first Grand Slam quarterfinal.

winning by 6-3, 6-4, 6-0 to reach the quarterfinals in 86 minutes.

In the second set, he chased down a lob and flicked a line drive back over his head that stunned Rafter volleyed into the net to fall behind, 2-1.

"I was actually going to go between the legs," Agassi said, "but then I realized there's no way that he's going to stay back at the baseline. I knew he was coming in, so I figured I'd kind of make it look like I was going to go through my legs but then get it under his feet."

That Agassi could think about all that and execute the trick shot so deftly spoke volumes about just how sharp he was against Rafter, who beat him in an exhibition two weeks ago. Agassi had arrived in Australia just the day before, but that victory was enough to raise the hopes of Rafter and his countrymen.

But with Agassi crunching one return after another against the Australian's big serves, it was soon obvious that the exhibition loss had been meaningless. Still, the fans cheered wildly to the end, and when Agassi ripped one last return into the corner they stood in an ovation for both players.

"That was amazing. That's what we live for, that sort of atmosphere," Rafter said. "It was fantastic."

If there was magic in the air, it was in the way Krickstein beat the sixth-seeded Edberg after seven straight losses to him. For this occasion, Krickstein brought out something special — the discontinued Yonex rackets he played with when he was a top-10 player in the late '80s.

"I actually picked up some old rackets that I beat him with in 1989," Krickstein said, adding: "Maybe they're magic rackets."

Whether it was the rackets or the uncanny number of lucky net cords he had, Krickstein won 6-7 (6-6), 5-7, 6-4, 7-6 (7-5), 6-4.

Trailing by 1-4 in the third set, he swept the next five games, then pushed the fourth set to a tiebreaker after falling behind, 2-5. He put it away with a backhand return crosscourt, and Edberg wearily sank to his seat to prepare for the fifth set.

In it, Krickstein jumped to a 3-0 lead and was ahead, 4-2, when Edberg broke back on a disputed call — a backhand crosscourt by Krickstein that was ruled wide.

Krickstein got his first opportunity to win the match at 5-4 when he broke his opponent with a backhand return that Edberg punched into the net after 3 hours, 43 minutes.

"It just feels strange to lose a match like this," he said. "I'm playing quite well. Obviously, I'm always playing better. I'm playing a good match, and attacking and playing myself into position and I should win the match, but somehow I don't."

"You're very funny with tennis. You think you've got them, but you've got to get that last point. I found say."

Monday's Results

Men's Singles, Fourth Round
Yevgeny Kafelnikov (10), Russia, def. Todd Martin (10), U.S., 6-4, 6-4, 6-2. Jacco Eltingh, Netherlands, def. Patrick McEnroe, U.S., 6-4, 6-2 (7-5), 5-7, 6-4. Aaron Krickstein, U.S., def. Stefan Edberg (10), Sweden, 6-7 (6-6), 5-7, 6-4, 7-6 (7-5), 6-4. Andre Agassi (2), U.S., def. Patrick Rafter, Australia, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4.

Women's Singles, Fourth Round
Marlene Weir, U.S., def. Barbara Paulus, Austria, 6-3, 6-2. Monica Seles, Romania, def. Mary Joe Fernandez (11), U.S., 6-4, 7-6 (7-5). Arantxa Sanchez-Vicario (1), Spain, def. Karina Habsudova, Slovakia, 7-5, 6-4. American Gonzalez, Mexico, def. Jana Novotna (3), Czech Republic, 7-5, 6-4.

New Zealand Boats 1-2 in Cup Trials

Agence France-Press

SAN DIEGO — It is not unusual to have a New Zealand boat atop the challengers' standings in the America's Cup trials. Now there are two.

Both New Zealand teams came from behind Sunday to defeat Australian boats as the first of the four round-robin trials ended.

That put Team New Zealand, at 6-0, and the Tag Heuer Challenge, at 5-1, first and second in the Louis Vuitton Cup standings. Team New Zealand won their match by 4-42 in light and fluky winds on Jan. 17.

"We're certainly ahead of where we thought we'd be," said Chris Dickson, whose Tag Heuer team trained only four days before the round began.

The Russell Coutts-skipped Team New Zealand rallied to defeat Syd Fischer's Sydney 95, which withdrew on the last leg after trailing by more than 2½ minutes.

Dickson skipped NZL-39 to a 3-minute, 52-second victory even though Rod Davis, at the helm of OneAustralia, hounded Dickson into making two tacks and crossed the starting line with a 25-second lead.

In Sunday's third race, France 2 defeated Rioja de España by 3:42.

Nippon, idle on the final day, was third with a 4-2 mark, followed by OneAustralia (3-3), Sydney 95 (2-4), France 2 (1-3) and Rioja de España (0-6).

"We're not very happy winning only the European championship of the first round," said the French skipper, Marc Pajot.

On the defenders' course, Stars & Stripes, Paul Cayard again steering, hounded Kevin Mahaney's Young America its first loss, by a margin of 3:09 in very light and shifty winds.

Young America finished the round at 5-1. Stars & Stripes was 3-3 and the first all-women crew from America's 1-5.

Wachter Wins, Decision Thursday on Championships

The Associated Press

CORTINA D'AMPEZZO, Italy — Anita Wachter crushed her competitors Monday in a women's World Cup giant slalom, beating Swiss runner-up Vreni Schneider by nearly a second.

It was the Austrian's 11th victory in 10 seasons on the World Cup circuit and her second this year.

"I made some mistakes on top, in the second run, but I had an excellent performance overall," said the 27-year-old Wachter.

Her season got off to a poor start, but earlier this month she won a super-G and finished second in a giant slalom.

"I'm in very good shape now," she said after posting a combined time of 2 minutes, 34.41 seconds.

Schneider, the defending World Cup champion, was clocked in 2:35.30.

"Wachter is skiing so well right now

that she's impossible to beat," Schneider said. "She's like Tomba," she added, referring to the Italian skier, Alberto Tomba, who on Sunday won his ninth race this season.

Spela Pretinar of Slovenia finished third, more than two seconds behind the leader, but said, "I'm really happy. I didn't expect to be on the podium because I haven't even had any top 10 results this year" in the giant slalom.

Wachter, the World Cup overall champion in 1993, never let up after building a huge first-run lead by skidding through 57 gates in 1:21.28 minutes.

Schneider was 0.6 seconds back, while Pretinar had a gap of 2.01 seconds.

Olympic downhill champion Katja Seizinger of Germany, who placed third in both downhill races in this Italian Dolomite resort Friday and Sunday, finished seventh in the giant slalom. She held onto first place in the overall standings. Heidi Zeller-Baele of Switzerland, who is second, came in fifth Monday.

Wachter climbed to sixth overall, just behind the American Picabo Street. Street, winner of Sunday's downhill, did not qualify for the second run of the giant slalom.

Olympic giant slalom champion Deborah Compagnoni of Italy, weakened by the flu that forced her into bed on Sunday, skied only a few gates in the first run before skidding off the course.

The giant slalom was the last women's race before the World Alpine Championships.

A decision will be made by Thursday on whether the championships will be held next week in Sierra Nevada, Spain, the president of the international

ski federation said Monday in Lausanne, Switzerland.

The championships are in danger of postponement because of a lack of snow, but FIS's president, Marc Hodler, said there is an 80 percent chance the two-week event will begin as scheduled next Monday.

"Practically, four-fifths of all the courses are ready," Hodler said. "Also, artificial snow has been put alongside the courses in different places."

He said race directors were inspecting the courses and would make a report later Monday. FIS's general secretary, Gianfranco Kaspar, is to fly to Sierra Nevada on Tuesday.

"If we have a negative decision, we should know by Thursday," said Hodler, who reiterated that FIS could either postpone the championships until next year or hold them in Sierra Nevada later this spring.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

Atlantic Division

Eastern Conference

Central Division

Western Conference

Midwest Division

Pacific Division

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Hockey

Baseball

Soccer

Tennis

Golf

Figure Skating

Winter Olympics

Winter Paralympics

Winter X Games

Winter World Cup

Winter World Championships

Winter World Cup Finals

Winter World Cup Finals II

Winter World Cup Finals III

Winter World Cup Finals IV

Winter World Cup Finals V

Winter World Cup Finals VI

Winter World Cup Finals VII

Winter World Cup Finals VIII

Winter World Cup Finals IX

Winter World Cup Finals X

Winter World Cup Finals XI

Winter World Cup Finals XII

Winter World Cup Finals XIII

Winter World Cup Finals XIV

Winter World Cup Finals XV

Winter World Cup Finals XVI

Winter World Cup Finals XVII

Winter World Cup Finals XVIII

Winter World Cup Finals XIX

Winter World Cup Finals XX

Winter World Cup Finals XXI

Winter World Cup Finals XXII

Winter World Cup Finals XXIII

Winter World Cup Finals XXIV

Winter World Cup Finals XXV

Winter World Cup Finals XXVI

Winter World Cup Finals XXVII

Winter World Cup Finals XXVIII

Winter World Cup Finals XXIX

Winter World Cup Finals XXX

Winter World Cup Finals XXXI

Winter World Cup Finals XXXII

Winter World Cup Finals XXXIII

Winter World Cup Finals XXXIV

Winter World Cup Finals XXXV

Winter World Cup Finals XXXVI

Winter World Cup Finals XXXVII

Winter World Cup Finals XXXVIII

Winter World Cup Finals XXXIX

Winter World Cup Finals XL

Top 25 College Results

How the top 25 teams in The Associated Press' men's college basketball poll fared Sunday

NHL Standings

Atlantic Division

Eastern Conference

Central Division

Western Conference

Midwest Division

Pacific Division

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Hockey

Baseball

Soccer

Tennis

Golf

Figure Skating

Winter Olympics

Winter Paralympics

Winter X Games

Winter World Cup

Winter World Championships

Winter World Cup Finals

Winter World Cup Finals II

Winter World Cup Finals III

Winter World Cup Finals IV

Winter World Cup Finals V

Winter World Cup Finals VI

Winter World Cup Finals VII

Winter World Cup Finals VIII

Winter World Cup Finals IX

Winter World Cup Finals X

Winter World Cup Finals XI

Winter World Cup Finals XII

Winter World Cup Finals XIII

Winter World Cup Finals XIV

Winter World Cup Finals XV

Winter World Cup Finals XVI

Winter World Cup Finals XVII

Winter World Cup Finals XVIII

Winter World Cup Finals XIX

Winter World Cup Finals XX

Winter World Cup Finals XXI

Winter World Cup Finals XXII

Winter World Cup Finals XXIII

Winter World Cup Finals XXIV

Winter World Cup Finals XXV

Winter World Cup Finals XXVI

Winter World Cup Finals XXVII

Winter World Cup Finals XXVIII

Winter World Cup Finals XXIX

Winter World Cup Finals XXX

Winter World Cup Finals XXXI

Winter World Cup Finals XXXII

Winter World Cup Finals XXXIII

Winter World Cup Finals XXXIV

Winter World Cup Finals XXXV

Winter World Cup Finals XXXVI

Winter World Cup Finals XXXVII

Winter World Cup Finals XXXVIII

Winter World Cup Finals XXXIX

Winter World Cup Finals XL

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Baseball

Soccer

Tennis

Golf

Figure Skating

Winter Olympics

Winter Paralympics

Winter X Games

Winter World Cup

Winter World Championships

Winter World Cup Finals

Winter World Cup Finals II

Winter World Cup Finals III

Winter World Cup Finals IV

Winter World Cup Finals V

Winter World Cup Finals VI

Winter World Cup Finals VII

Winter World Cup Finals VIII

Winter World Cup Finals IX

Winter World Cup Finals X

Winter World Cup Finals XI

Winter World Cup Finals XII

Winter World Cup Finals XIII

Winter World Cup Finals XIV

Winter World Cup Finals XV

Winter World Cup Finals XVI

Winter World Cup Finals XVII

Winter World Cup Finals XVIII

Winter World Cup Finals XIX

Winter World Cup Finals XX

Winter World Cup Finals XXI

Winter World Cup Finals XXII

Winter World Cup Finals XXIII

Winter World Cup Finals XXIV

Winter World Cup Finals XXV

Winter World Cup Finals XXVI

Winter World Cup Finals XXVII

Winter World Cup Finals XXVIII

Winter World Cup Finals XXIX

Winter World Cup Finals XXX

Winter World Cup Finals XXXI

Winter World Cup Finals XXXII

Winter World Cup Finals XXXIII

Winter World Cup Finals XXXIV

Winter World Cup Finals XXXV

Winter World Cup Finals XXXVI

Winter World Cup Finals XXXVII

Winter World Cup Finals XXXVIII

Winter World Cup Finals XXXIX

Winter World Cup Finals XL

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Pacific Division

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Soccer

Tennis

Golf

Figure Skating

Winter Olympics

Winter Paralympics

Winter X Games

Winter World Cup

Winter World Championships

Winter World Cup Finals

Winter World Cup Finals II

Winter World Cup Finals III

ART BUCHWALD

Start Writing, Newt

WASHINGTON — O. K., Newt — so you want to write a book. Don't just stand there talking to Rush Limbaugh. Stop holding all those press conferences talking about how you had a \$4.5 million advance until Bob Dole made you cough it back.

You have to get to work. Believe it or not, books aren't easy to write.

You have to sit in front of a computer and stare at the screen until you come up with the first sentence.

That's the hard part. And if it doesn't come, you had better throw in the towel and join a country music band.

I'll tell you what, I'll help with the opening. I'm not going to write the whole book for you. I would have done it before Robert Novak warned me that he was not going to let you take the 4.5 mil.

□

The trick is to grab the reader. How about this:

"It was the worst of times and the worst of times."

Proust would have liked it.

Here's a suggestion for the opening: "The first time I saw

her beautiful body and ruby red lips, lobbying a senator to lift the ban on all assault weapons, I knew I had to have her."

You want a winner for your nonfiction book. How does this sound: "When I'm not talking to my mother on the phone, I love to curl up in bed and read Louisa May Alcott stories. The part that turns me on in 'Little Women' is that in spite of a difficult life none of the sisters ever applied for food stamps."

Or what do you think of this: "She came into my room wearing a black negligee and sat on the bed. She began to rub my neck and then she uttered the words I was longing to hear: 'Tell me again about your Contract With America.' Thank God she wasn't a liberal."

□

Newt, writing a book means you have to introduce characters that the reader cares about. Try this: "If I loved any man in the world it was Father Flanagan. Not because he was close to God, not because he was in favor of school prayer, not because he told his boys to stay away from free school lunches, but because he was an economic supply-sider and wanted to restore fiscal responsibility to the United States — even if it meant selling public television to Rupert Murdoch to do it."

The Book-of-the-Month Club is waiting for you, Newt.

You may have to go on the Larry King show on publication day and heaven knows how many Pat Robertson programs. But just the creation of your book, which will live forever in literary history, is the greatest satisfaction a Speaker of the House can experience.

So stop procrastinating and get on with it. Here's my final suggestion: "I am not a crook," the president said to his wife. Unfortunately, the man known as Deep Throat, hidden in the shadows of the White House garage, overheard him."

Wrist Slap for Rock Singer

Reuters

MELBOURNE — An Australian court ordered the American rock singer Courtney Love on Monday to behave herself for one month after she admitted abusing a flight attendant. She pleaded guilty to using an obscenity after the attendant told her to take her feet off the wall. Love, 30, was widowed last year by the suicide of Kurt Cobain, lead singer of the group Nirvana.

Manu Dibango: At Home Everywhere and Nowhere

By Mike Zwerin

PARIS — When Manu Dibango crosses borders, which is often, he prefers to be considered a "musician" rather than French, African, Cameroonian or black. "We are a new race," he says. "African musicians retain their roots but are at home everywhere in the world now. Everywhere and nowhere."

Touring the United States for two and a half months last summer, Dibango was both excited and mystified by the enormous country where native musicians drive vans for 12 hours to play gigs on union scale, where football is "beyond me." His band played just about everywhere from Boston to San Diego by way of the House of Blues in New Orleans. Business was good: "We even had them dancing the makossa in Phoenix, Barry Goldwater country."

He looks more pensive than alienated. Distracted rather than worried. His wife is ill. With the cartoon channel running a silent Woody Woodpecker, his daughter, his business manager, is on the line. There's a record to promote, tours to set up, invitations from television shows. Considering Manu's busy career and their spacious duplex on the top of a shiny building in the 20th arrondissement, the Dibango family does not seem to have a money problem.

His shaven cranium has leveled his age for more than a decade now. It has always made him appear like a wise village elder, and he does indeed have a philosophical bent. His age (60) and what he does and says and the way that he says it add up to a combination father figure, pop star, jazzman, composer, media personality and oral historian.

"African music was in a museum for a long time. People said 'Africans have rhythm in their blood, everybody's a musician down there.' But the music stayed behind the tom-tom. It did not open itself up to the world. Africa only came to the world through its past, never its present."

Dibango came to Paris from Cameroon at the age of 15. His cousin married the African musicologist Francis Bebey, who introduced him to the music of Sidney Bechet, Louis Armstrong and to the blues. Five years later he was playing

saxophone and keyboards in clubs around town. He accompanied Percy Sledge, jammed with Bud Powell.

"It used to be rare to see Africans sit and listen to music. Music was participatory. It was for dancing and ceremony, tied to gesture. One big change was that people started to go to concerts. There was also an emergence of soloists in the '70s. Musicians began to push themselves to be more than accompanists. That was all new."

Developing a big sound like Sonny Rollins', Dibango expanded his horizons and became a band leader, playing soul, funk and bebop in concert halls and clubs around Europe. He was a World Music pioneer before the term was invented. It was "bizarre. I was an African living in Europe, but my entire interior life was in the United States, where I'd never been."

In 1972, he wrote and recorded "Soul Makossa" (based on a Cameroonian dance) in New York. It is one of those infuriatingly simple catchy riffs you can never get out of your head. It sold millions around the world. He toured the United States with the Fania Allstars, a super salsa group, but nothing else caught on for him so he came back to Paris after three years and discovered the joys and sorrows of being local: "My records sold in England but not France. The French mistrust anything French. They have a complex."

The history continues: "Paris became the world capital of African music. Commercially, there were Africans on prime time television and in the top 10 for the first time. It became possible to make big money. Since in general nothing in Africa makes money, this was important. Unfortunately the record company philosophy was something like, 'We want to make money with African music but we don't want to spend very much.'"

He made sound tracks for several Francophone African films, recorded in Jamaica with Robbie Shakespeare and Sly Dunbar. Produced in Paris by Martin Messonnier, his "Abbele Dance," a hit in Britain, introduced a style that came to be called Afro-electro funk.

"African music seduced the French public. Mory Kanté and Johnny Clegg had big hits here. Clegg sang his 'Asi-



"We even had them dancing the makossa in Phoenix."

bo-nanga' in Zulu. But Africa is a big continent. Each country has its own personality. They cannot be put in the same bag. Musicians came here to be able to do their own thing and listen to each other. Some were good at communicating, others were not. It's a palette, it keeps changing."

Billboard magazine said the credits for Dibango's new album "Wakafrika" read like "a star map of the world beat firmament." Guests include King Sunny Adé, Peter Gabriel, Salif Keita, Papa Wemba, Ladysmith Black Mambazo and Youssou N'Dour. Jon Pareles of The New York Times reviewed it: "Dibango is still creating Afro-global fusions that are both slick and enjoyable."

History: "Young African instrumentalists who came to Paris began to learn how to play the planetary music of our century," Dibango said. "They went to the conservatory. They were influenced by John Coltrane and the Rolling Stones. The level improved, African music became a French export."

Dibango explains that the name "Wakafrika" comes from "pidgin, the sort of broken English we speak at home in Cameroon. Waka means to walk. Also you can read it as 'wake' if you like." The album sold 150,000 copies or so and went into limbo as the record company went out of business. Rights had to be renegotiated. It is about to be relaunched.

"Now the African scene is no longer strictly Francophone. The new 'zero immigration' policy makes it harder for the musicians to come to France to study and work. They go to London and New York, where the money is in any case. You can find African restaurants all over the United States now. What's going to happen to the spirituality of African music remains to be seen, but it's no longer France first. The artistic migration is going elsewhere. You cannot separate culture from politics. In my opinion the entire Franco-African political game is changing. Africa is no longer a collection of ex-colonies. Africa is Africa."

Manu Dibango on tour: Geneva, Jan. 31; Feb. 1; Bern, Feb. 4 and 5; Berlin, Feb. 8 and 9; Hamburg, Feb. 10; Frankfurt, Feb. 14; Amsterdam, Feb. 17; Paris, Feb. 20.

WEATHER

Forecast for Wednesday through Friday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low	Day After	High	Low
Algeria	17/12	24/18	12/12	18/22	25/19	13/13	19/23	26/20	14/14
American	17/12	24/18	12/12	18/22	25/19	13/13	19/23	26/20	14/14
Amsterdam	17/12	24/18	12/12	18/22	25/19	13/13	19/23	26/20	14/14
Antwerp	17/12	24/18	12/12	18/22	25/19	13/13	19/23	26/20	14/14
Athens	17/12	24/18	12/12	18/22	25/19	13/13	19/23	26/20	14/14
Berlin	17/12	24/18	12/12	18/22	25/19	13/13	19/23	26/20	14/14
Birmingham	17/12	24/18	12/12	18/22	25/19	13/13	19/23	26/20	14/14
Bombay	27/27	32/27	22/22	28/27	33/27	23/23	29/27	34/27	24/24
Boston	17/12	24/18	12/12	18/22	25/19	13/13	19/23	26/20	14/14
Buenos Aires	17/12	24/18	12/12	18/22	25/19	13/13	19/23	26/20	14/14
Calcutta	27/27	32/27	22/22	28/27	33/27	23/23	29/27	34/27	24/24
Cardiff	17/12	24/18	12/12	18/22	25/19	13/13	19/23	26/20	14/14
Chicago	17/12	24/18	12/12	18/22	25/19	13/13	19/23	26/20	14/14
Copenhagen	17/12	24/18	12/12	18/22	25/19	13/13	19/23	26/20	14/14
Dallas	17/12	24/18	12/12	18/22	25/19	13/13	19/23	26/20	14/14
Darmstadt	17/12	24/18	12/12	18/22	25/19	13/13	19/23	26/20	14/14
Delhi	27/27	32/27	22/22	28/27	33/27	23/23	29/27	34/27	24/24
Detroit	17/12	24/18	12/12	18/22	25/19	13/13	19/23	26/20	14/14
Dublin	17/12	24/18	12/12	18/22	25/19	13/13	19/23	26/20	14/14
Frankfurt	17/12	24/18	12/12	18/22	25/19	13/13	19/23	26/20	14/14
Geneva	17/12	24/18	12/12	18/22	25/19	13/13	19/23	26/20	14/14
Hamburg	17/12	24/18	12/12	18/22	25/19	13/13	19/23	26/20	14/14
Helsinki	17/12	24/18	12/12	18/22	25/19	13/13	19/23	26/20	14/14
Hong Kong	27/27	32/27	22/22	28/27	33/27	23/23	29/27	34/27	24/24
London	17/12	24/18	12/12	18/22	25/19	13/13	19/23	26/20	14/14
Los Angeles	17/12	24/18	12/12	18/22	25/19	13/13	19/23	26/20	14/14
Madrid	17/12	24/18	12/12	18/22	25/19	13/13	19/23	26/20	14/14
Manchester	17/12	24/18	12/12	18/22	25/19	13/13	19/23	26/20	14/14
Moscow	17/12	24/18	12/12	18/22	25/19	13/13	19/23	26/20	14/14
Munich	17/12	24/18	12/12	18/22	25/19	13/13	19/23	26/20	14/14
New York	17/12	24/18	12/12	18/22	25/19	13/13	19/23	26/20	14/14
Osaka	27/27	32/27	22/22	28/27	33/27	23/23	29/27	34/27	24/24
Paris	17/12	24/18	12/12	18/22	25/19	13/13	19/23	26/20	14/14
Perth	27/27	32/27	22/22	28/27	33/27	23/23	29/27	34/27	24/24
Phoenix	17/12	24/18	12/12	18/22	25/19	13/13	19/23	26/20	14/14
Rangoon	27/27	32/27	22/22	28/27	33/27	23/23	29/27	34/27	24/24
Rio de Janeiro	17/12	24/18	12/12	18/22	25/19	13/13	19/23	26/20	14/14
Rome	17/12	24/18	12/12	18/22	25/19	13/13	19/23	26/20	14/14
Sao Paulo	17/12	24/18	12/12	18/22	25/19	13/13	19/23	26/20	14/14
Seoul	27/27	32/27	22/22	28/27	33/27	23/23	29/27	34/27	24/24
Shanghai	27/27	32/27	22/22	28/27	33/27	23/23	29/27	34/27	24/24
Singapore	27/27	32/27	22/22	28/27	33/27	23/23	29/27	34/27	24/24
Sydney	27/27	32/27	22/22	28/27	33/27	23/23	29/27	34/27	24/24
Taipei	27/27	32/27	22/22	28/27	33/27	23/23	29/27	34/27	24/24
Tokyo	27/27	32/27	22/22	28/27	33/27	23/23	29/27	34/27	24/24
Winnipeg	17/12	24/18	12/12	18/22	25/19	13/13	19/23	26/20	14/14
Zurich	17/12	24/18	12/12	18/22	25/19	13/13	19/23	26/20	14/14

North America

New York City and Washington, D.C., will be cold and generally dry Wednesday and Thursday with snow possible in the Northeast. Showers will spread from the Midwest into the Northeast on Friday. Dry and cold weather is expected in Chicago. Los Angeles will have rain Wednesday into Thursday, then dry weather Friday.

Europe

A chilly rain will fall on England and Ireland Wednesday and Thursday with snow possible in Scotland. Showers will spread from France through Germany with some snow in the Alps. There will also be some snow in the northern reaches of Scandinavia.

Asia

A few showers may dampen Tokyo at midweek and again on Friday. Northern Japan will have a few spells of snow. Generally dry weather with seasonal temperatures is expected from Korea southward through eastern China to Hong Kong. Singapore will be warm with a passing thundershower.

Africa

Light rain, mostly cloudy, or drizzle, with showers and thunderstorms, some of heavy rain.

Legend: primary, secondary, cloudy, drizzle, showers, thunderstorms, some of heavy rain.

Source: Accu-Weather. All times, forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc. © 1995.

Asia

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low	Day After	High	Low
Bangkok	27/27	32/27	22/22	28/27	33/27	23/23	29/27	34/27	24/24
Bombay	27/27	32/27	22/22	28/27	33/27	23/23	29/27	34/27	24/24
Calcutta	27/27	32/27	22/22	28/27	33/27	23/23	29/27	34/27	24/24
Chennai	27/27	32/27	22/22	28/27	33/27	23/23	29/27	34/27	24/24
Dhaka	27/27	32/27	22/22	28/27	33/27	23/23	29/27	34/27	24/24
Hong Kong	27/27	32/27	22/22	28/27	33/27	23/23	29/27	34/27	24/24
Kuala Lumpur	27/27	32/27	22/22	28/27	33/27	23/23	29/27	34/27	24/24
Manila	27/27	32/27	22/22	28/27	33/27	23/23	29/27	34/27	24/24
Mumbai	27/27	32/27	22/22	28/27	33/27	23/23	29/27	34/27	24/24
New Delhi	27/27	32/27	22/22	28/27	33/27	23/23	29/27	34/27	24/24
Seoul	27/27	32/27	22/22	28/27	33/27	23/23	29/27	34/27	24/24
Shanghai	27/27	32/27	22/22	28/27	33/27	23/23	29/27	34/27	24/24
Singapore	27/27	32/27	22/22	28/27	33/27	23/23	29/27	34/27	24/24
Taipei	27/27	32/27	22/22	28/27	33/27	23/23	29/27	34/27	24/24
Tokyo	27/27	32/27	22/22	28/27	33/27	23/23	29/27	34/27	24/24

Latin America

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low	Day After	High	Low
Buenos Aires	17/12	24/18	12/12	18/22	25/19	13/13	19/23	26/20	14/14
Caracas	17/12	24/18	12/12	18/22	25/19	13/13	19/23	26/20	14/14
Lima	17/12	24/18	12/12	18/22	25/19	13/13	19/23	26/20	14/14
Mexico City	17/12	24/18	12/12	18/22	25/19	13/13	19/23	26/20	14/14
Rio de Janeiro	17/12	24/18	12/12	18/22	25/19	13/13	19/23	26/20	14/14
Santiago	17/12	24/18	12/12	18/22	25/19	13/13	19/23	26/20	14/14

North America

	Today			Tomorrow		
	High	Low	W	High	Low	W
	C/F	C/F		C/F	C/F	
ent.	17/12	12/53	1	17/12	12/153	pc
to Town	25/162	17/162	1	25/173	14/157	pc
ance	18/165	7/144	1	25/173	14/157	pc
ce	20/165	8/40	pc	25/173	14/157	pc
o	31/189	2/143	1	31/188	24/75	3
oba	23/173	9/48	pc	25/179	12/153	5
	18/154	0/48	1	16/119	9/48	sh

6-thunderstorms, 1-rain, 2-snow flurries.
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